The Pictorial Times

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TWELFTH NIGHT;
OR WHAT YOU WILL.

The Lord Chamberlain, in his newly awakened zeal for dramatic interests, will perhaps think it his duty to make some special rules for Twelfth Night. For, whether the fact have reached Lord Spencer's ears or not, the unlicensed performance of so many thousand little dramas in the drawing-room (aptly so termed on this occasion) renders this evening the worst in the year for public entertainments. For this night the amateurs beat the professionals. The witches brew their cauldron unnoticed, while uncle William brews the snapdragon. The dissolving views have no chance against our magic lantern and the new slides the boys have painted. Alfred the Great may quarrel with the peasant's wife uncared for — we have our own cake to mind; and the butterfly's ball is deserted for our carpet dance. Decidedly there is a case for the interference of Earl Spencer.

The observance of Twelfth Night dates from the earlier part of ——. Ah, dear reader, did we frighten you? Did you think we had taken down Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes," and Hone's "Every Day Book," and Knight's "Cyclopædia," and that we were about to compile a quantity of dreary information to be inflicted on you under pretence of an article? We would scorn to take so base an advantage of your confidence. We will tell you nothing that you did not know before, the great receipt in these days for literary popularity.

So instead of hunting Twelfth Night through the dust of centuries, let us throw over antiquarian and ecclesiastical history for once, and come into your party. How warm and bright the room is. What a contrast to the weather out of doors. Are we late, or have the Twelfth Night characters yet to be drawn? Yes, all in good time, we find. Little ClaraVernon is just going round with her two reticules, and is especially anxious to prevent mistake. She knows that she has the ladies in her right hand and the gentlemen in her left, and she is almost angry when you tease her by applying to the wrong bag. Now, has everybody drawn? Miss Midge has not. In fact, Miss Midge is always behind hand. Now she is going to draw a gentleman's; it's astonishing how stupid that Miss Midge is. Is it right at last? Very well; then let us see how the parts are cast.

What are you, Lucy Morton? "Miss Tabitha Bramble." Ah! you can afford to laugh; we know what you are thinking of. An old maid, eh? Not so likely, thinks Miss Lucy, while papa has that fine place near Norwood, which so many good looking young men find so attractive. How is it he is never without company? his visitors drink no great quantity of wine; and as for himself, when he has finished his discourse about Spanish stock, he goes to sleep. It can be neither the bottle nor papa's conversation that draws the young men. So Miss Tabitha Bramble laughs again, and goes to the pianoforte; and while the others are showing their characters, she is trying "I'm ower young to marry yet," but internally differing with the poet on that particular.

Well, Mrs. Proctor, and what has Clara given you? "Lady Kitty Flyaway," illustrated by a damsel in pink skipping in an



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unusual manner. Dear Mrs. Proctor, for a Lady Kitty, with your seven boys and three girls, two married, and four wishing to be! You "don't think she has exactly hit your character." No, you dear old thing, she hasn't. But if it were the habit of Lady Kitties to bring up a whole family upon limited means, and in such a creditable manner as that, the only quarrel your children ever have is which loves you best, and to find something for all the charities in your parish, and even something still for an occasional beggar, or lean brown Italian boy (though your eldest son, who studies political economy, has proved to you twenty times that outdoor relief is wicked; and your second, who reads at home, wishes the police could seize all the organs and transport the players), and if the aforesaid Lady Kitties were the idols and the oracles of all the young mammas of their acquaintance, especially at short-coating times and vaccinations, as you are, dear Mrs. Proctor, we could wish the world (as O'Grograon sings) "Nothing but Kitty, Kitty, Kitty—nothing, Mister Barney, no."

"See what papa's got." And what, Miss Clara, has papa got? "Lord Squander." Ha! Mr. Vernon, perhaps you have your laugh this time. Will you bet—but no, you city men won't bet anything except a hat. Well, will you bet a hat that we don't know what *you* are thinking of? You are thinking, sir, of the original of that picture you hold in your hand. Did he not come to you in Mincing Lane this afternoon? To be sure, instead of all that fur, and that furious hat on one side, and the huge eye-glass, and the fiery waistcoat, he was dressed with the elaborate carelessness peculiar to young guardsmen. But what did he want? Was it money? Perhaps it was. Much? When? He had lost a good deal at cards—and he wanted to buy Grey Momus's sister—and his tailor was suing him—and he was going to Paris—and for all these cogent reasons he wished you to lend him a few hundreds. Fancy one of your city friends urging such a reason why you should advance him money, and, if you can, fancy your doing it. Yet you gave Lord Squander a cheque, you know, for he smiled and bowed so pleasantly as he got into his beautiful cab. Safe, eh? He'll be Marquis of Melton one of these days. Go and brew the punch, you prudent old man, and as you squeeze the lemon, think how you'll squeeze the nobleman.

"Queen! Queen!" Who's that? Kate Earnshaw. Capital. You could not have a nicer queen if you picked one. She is certainly rather little, but it is not the fashion for queens to be tall in these days. But that slight, perfect figure, and the small race-horse head, with its dark brown plaited braids, and the springy walk, and the mock dignity, ready to break into a shining smile at the shortest possible, or no notice at all—they will all look very royal. Where's the gilt paper coronet—we'll have the coronation at once? *Vive la reine!* Come, Miss Morton, give us Balfe's "Hand we clench, sword we draw," while we drink a health to Queen Katherine. Hurrah! Doesn't her Majesty look pretty? Doesn't everybody want to be King?

"King!" Already,—who? Little Philip Harris. "Oh!" What are you crying about, Philip,—a king in tears? What—Ned and Richard say you are too little, and they want to take the character away from you? How old are you. Seven next May? And the Queen's nineteen. Never mind that—history tells us of much greater inequalities—don't look so pitiably sorrowful. Will the Queen have you? Of course she will; and though the young gentlemen in white waistcoats do remark, in that superb manner of theirs, that it is a pity the King has fallen to a child, each is secretly pleased that since he himself has not had the good fortune, it has not lighted upon a rival of his own standing. We know the hearts of the white waistcoats. The hope of the house, the leader of these white waistcoats, what has fortune done for him besides making him heir to Lord Squander? "Gregory Goose-cap." He does not much like the part; and his younger brothers laugh irreverently. He would infinitely sooner have drawn Lord Squander, at whom he dresses, with such limitations and restrictions as the rarity of his opportunities of studying his original compel. He shakes his head when his father remarks severely upon his lordship's extravagance, and would, if he dared, remark that after all "allowances should be made for the irregularities of us young fellows." He thinks himself "fast," and hates to be with his family, as such thinkers usually do. Never mind, Augustus, you'll grow out of your folly, and learn that there's no love like the unsought, unbought, habitual love you'll find by your father's fireside.

Ah! the poor Cousin George, what has he—"Crœsus Mammon, Esq." Poor fellow, he has a hundred and twenty pounds a-year, a sick wife and five children. He looks almost as if he thought the joke unkind, but recollects himself in a moment, and forces a smile, which becomes unforced when little Clara, with whom the quiet, harmless creature is a great favourite, points out the money bags in the picture, and wishes Cousin George had really got them. "He'll have 'em some day, Clara," says one of the boys, good-naturedly, and drags away George to have some negus. That boy has been brought up a gentleman.

The family doctor has run in, and is a little late, but they'll let him draw. By the looks of the young ones, the reticule has been "doctored" for his benefit: he has drawn "Gabbleton Quack, M.D." His shining old bald head wags as merrily as any bright one in the room, and he makes uncouth melody with his huge bunch of watch seals, while they shout with laughter at the hit. "Ha, laugh away," says the doctor, "and when you've made yourselves ill with wine and cake and so forth, it will be my turn to laugh, hey, Miss Clara?"

And, one way and another, everybody is suited except that Miss Midge; after all—to be sure there seems a fatality about everything Miss Midge does—finds she has drawn no character at all, but only the key to the riddles. And that reminds the whole party that they must solve the profound conundrums, and so to work they go, guessing why Prince Albert is like a musical snuffbox, and what is the difference between a Persian cat and an orange; and when everybody gives up, they find that Miss Midge has burned the key by mistake. Poor Miss Midge.

We did not mean to wait for the dance, for dancing is dancing, whether on Twelfth Night or any other; but we waited to see Kate Earnshaw open the quadrille with the little king. There she goes, as light as a bird, setting as good an example to her dancing subjects as our own Queen Victoria affords to hers. And Philip, recovered from his terrors, and proud of his pretty partner, exerts himself with great animation, and does *cavalier seul* with great precision, and as much gravity as if his instant execution were to follow his missing the time.

Now, reader, we are about to leave off; but we should like your candid opinion (forwarded, prepaid, to the office of this journal) whether you have not been as much edified by this social gossip, as you would have been by several pages of Strutt, Hone, or Knight. For our own part we confess to a most unseemly and idle liking for sketches of men and women, by no means forgetting children, and to consider the indifference for "solid information upon slight matters." But, perhaps, this feeling is stimulated by the festive season just over, and as it *is* over, we promise, for the future, to be ponderous in our levity, if thereunto urged by a majority of subscribers of a year's standing.

HISTORIC REGISTER.

THE NAPOLEON MEDALS.—The two medals in commemoration of the bringing back to France and interment of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon—the first engraved by M. Galle, and the other by M. Barre—have been struck at the Mint, and presented to the king and to the ministers. The obverse of both bear the profile of the King of the French. On the reverse of the first medal are represented two draped figures—one in full face, with the royal crown on the head, holding the sceptre in the right hand, and resting the left on the shoulder of the second figure, seen in profile. This last is holding a funeral urn. They are standing on an antique vessel, the prow of which is ornamented with the Gallic cock. Around it is the legend, "Cineres Napolionis in patriam relati," with the date, Nov. 30, 1840. On the reverse of the second medal, in the back ground, are the hotel and dome of the Invalides. On a ground strewed with crowns of immortelles are four personages, their heads crowned with laurels, bearing the coffin of Napoleon, on which are laid the imperial insignia. This is preceded by the Genius of Navigation offering the coffin to France, represented by a draped figure holding a palm branch. On this is inscribed, "Reliquiis receptis," and "Neapolionis Funus Triumphale," with date, December, 1840.

MEININGEN, DEC. 19.—His Highness Duke Bernhard of Saxe Meiningen, on the occasion of the celebration of his birthday, and the 25th anniversary of his accession, has issued the following proclamation to his loyal subjects, which will be received, not only in his own dominions, but in all Germany, with joy and gratitude:—

My faithful subjects—It is now twenty-five years since, with the blessing of God, I assumed the government of my hereditary dominions. Let us praise and thank God that tranquillity and peace, during this period, have promoted the general progress of our institutions, and that the bonds of confidence and reciprocal affection have not been lessened or disturbed by any deplorable disorders. If everything is not yet perfect among us, yet much has been done in the way of improvement, and, with God's help, a further progress will not fail to ensue. Everything earthly is imperfect, but be assured that as long as I live I shall be animated by a sincere desire to promote your welfare, and that my affection for you, and my long existing confidence, are the same as ever. May Divine Providence grant me henceforth a happy government, and bless my dear country.

(Signed) BERNHARD.

RUSSIA.—A work lately published at Stuttgard, by a German medical man, gives a melancholy account of the sanatory condition of St. Petersburgh and its prospects. It is well known that no city in Europe ranks so low with regard to its average of human life as this city, bounded by morasses and exposed to extreme transitions of temperature. Our author describes, as causes of mortality, the dissipation of the higher classes, and the misery of the lower classes with regard to food and dwellings. In 1843 the census exhibited, in a population of 440,000, 9110 births and 14,501 deaths, not including the army. The author goes on to describe the hindrances to the extension of industry and commerce in Russia, and predicts that if the present course of domestic policy is maintained, in the course of a few years we shall hear a cry of famine, such as is now rising in Ireland, from Russia, the most thinly peopled country in Europe.

GENEVA.—The "Revue de Geneve" of the 30th ult. publishes a project for a new constitution by the Committee of the Grand Constituent Council. It comprises 14 chapters and 153 articles. Among them are the following:—Under chapter 2, declaration of the rights of persons, is found a promise that no fiscal measure shall be imposed upon publications by the press, and a guarantee for freedom of education to all natives of Geneva. Under chapter 3 it is declared that no corporation or congregation can be established at Geneva without previous notice to, and license from, the Council of State, which may be revoked by the Grand Council. Under section 2 it is declared that the maintenance of the Catholic religion is at the charge of the state. According to chapter 11 primary instruction only is to be given gratuitously by the state and the communes in every canton. Chapter 13 prescribes that every fifteen years the question of a total revision of the constitution shall be put in the council-general—the assembly of the people. By chapter 14 it is established that all the organic laws of the present constitution shall be drawn up within a given period, not exceeding at the most two years.

HAMBURGH.—The establishment of a line of steamers to ply under the American flag between New York and Bremen appear to be greatly promoted by Prussia and the other Zollverein states. The King of Prussia is understood to assist the undertaking by an advance of 100,000 dollars out of his private purse, whilst a similar amount is advanced out of the Prussian exchequer, and all the smaller states of the Zollverein contribute proportionably.

GREECE.—The ratifications of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, negotiated and signed at Athens by Mr. P. Delgauni, councillor of the ministry for foreign affairs to his Majesty the King of Greece, and Dr. Patrick Colquhoun, Hanseatic plenipotentiary at Athens, were exchanged on the 15th ult. in London by Mr. Ralli, consul general of his Hellenic Majesty, and Dr. Patrick Colquhoun, on the part of the venerable senate of Bremen.

OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

On Saturday last the ordinary overland mail of the 2d ult. arrived. The Bombay papers are barren of remarkable intelligence.

The surrender of Sheik Emaum-ood Deen took place on the 31st day of October; the march of the British troops towards the frontiers of Cashmere was stopped. Sir John Littler and his division marched back to Lahore, which city they reached on the 12th of November. Colonel Lawrence proceeded with some of Gholab Singh's troops into the valley, in order to make over the sovereignty. The Lahore troops commanded by Tej Singh were also on their return to their own country. The Cashmere insurrection is, therefore, at an end. The Sheik Emaum-ood-Deen has taken care to make effective arrangements with the British authorities for his own advantage. Gholab Singh wished to punish him, but he could not, as the Sheik had given himself up to the British, and not to the Jamoo or Lahore armies.

The governor-general was on a progress through the hill country, but expected to join his camp at Hoosheapore on the 17th of November. Lord Gough remained at Simla. The governor-general will have the satisfaction of being present at the great fair of Hoosheapore, where he will be welcomed as an angel of peace.

In Affghanistan the old age of Dost Mahomed is likely to be spent in the same turmoils as his early life. His son Akbar has lost nothing of his notoriety for duplicity and ferocity. His atrocities tend to embitter the last of his father's years. Rebellions and disturbances of all kinds are rife in those wretched districts.

The intelligence from Scinde is worthy of special notice. Preparations are going forward for the removal thence of several regiments. The settlement of that country by Sir Charles Napier is such that few troops are required to keep it. There was some sickness at Sukkur in the beginning of November; Kurrachee and the other districts along the Indus were considered healthy.

In the interior of India tranquillity prevailed. The new minister of the Nizam appears to give satisfaction. The Governor of Bengal has remitted the fine and punishment ordered to be inflicted on the editor of the "Moulmein Chronicle."

Two subjects caused much discussion at Bombay when the mails left:—the first was the state of the joint-stock banks; and, in particular, of the bank of Western India; and the second, the opium gambling. The latter was regarded as the frightful cause of much evil, and the ruin of many native speculators was anticipated as likely to occur during the course of the month of December. The sale of British manufactures and the rates of exchange were affected by the transactions, and by the approach of the settling-day, which was to occur before the 15th of that month.

MADRAS.—The Marquis of Tweeddale is still absent from the presidency. He has been on a visit to the large military station at Bengaiore, every department of the service at which place has undergone the most rigid inspection by him. The rumours of his speedy retirement from office have died away. Sir Walter Scott and lady have arrived at the presidency, the gallant baronet having greatly improved in health.

ALEXANDRIA.—The departure of the Pacha for Upper Egypt is adjourned. He quitted the capital on the 17th ult. for Damictta, and will be back in Cairo at the end of the month. Letters from the latter city give as positive the intelligence that in spring the Viceroy will proceed to France. If so, France in less than a year will have received three eastern princes. Ibrahim Pacha, whose health is excellent, is expected every moment at Cairo. The Prince Royal of Sweden has cast anchor in our port with a frigate and a brig. M. d'Anastazy, consul-general of Sweden and Norway, hastened to go to meet the prince, and to place at his disposal the consular residence. The government has given orders that the prince should be received with all the honours due to his rank.

LONDON.

THE REVENUE.—On the last quarter, which terminated on Tuesday, there is a small increase of 19 873*l.*, on a comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1846. The principal improvement is in the Excise duties, and that in the Customs is next in amount; but in order to show at one view the total increase and decrease, we subjoin the details:—

INCREASE.	
Customs	£159,932
Excise	269,318
Taxes	33,848
Property Tax	63,234
Post Office	14,000
Crown Lands	5,000
	545,332

From which must be deducted—

DECREASE.	
Stamps	£51,715
Miscellaneous	38,955
China Money	3:0 859
Imprest and other Moneys	32,200
Repayment of Advances	101,730—525,459
Net Increase on the Quarter	19,873

On the year, as compared with that which ended on the 5th of January, 1846, there is an increase of 13 032*l.*, the improvement having been more general in the last-named period, though this was overbalanced by the deficiency on stamp duties, which exceeded by nearly 165,000*l.* the falling-off, under the same head, in the year just now terminated.

THE PROPOSED NEW CITY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The inconveniences arising from the want of space in Giltspur Street Compter, which has long been found wholly inadequate to carry out a proper system of classification, will speedily be remedied, the gaol committee having, with the approbation of the court of aldermen, issued a notice signifying their wish to receive tenders for the sale of not less than five acres of freehold land, not to be more than five miles from the Royal Exchange, and in a suitable situation for the erection thereon of a new house of correction for the city of London.

SUSPENSION OF TRANSPORTATION.—The lord mayor has received a circular from the secretary of state for the home department, stating that in consequence of the suspension of the transportation of male convicts to Van Dieman's Land, it would be necessary to provide increased accommodation in our gaols—requesting to know the greatest number of prisoners confined in our gaol in one year, and promising to pay the cost of maintenance of convicted prisoners.

NOTE OF WORK FOR 1847.—The coming year promises to be a busy one. A revised buildings act, the prevention of interments in towns, the abolition of the window tax (a tax on cleanliness, health, and morals), the prevention of smoke, and general sanatory regulations, will probably come before the legislature, and will demand our attention. The new buildings commenced and projected are numerous. Amongst these, in the metropolis alone, we may mention the additions at Buckingham Palace, concerning which the public, up to this time, are entirely ignorant; the Carlton Clubhouse, Bridgewater House, New Westminster Bridge, or whatever else it may be called, if the preposterous proposal to remove it be not defeated; Covent Garden Theatre, the new theatre in Leicester Square, a building for the records, improvements in the city, a score of churches of more or less pretension, and works in connection with the railways, of surprising magnitude. In the provinces, too, much is contemplated.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—The deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, 1847, amounted to the extraordinary number of 1510, or males 759, females 751. This is the largest number registered in any one week for the last seven years, exceeding the average of the last five winters by 442. The principal increase is on those deaths arising from diseases of the organs of respiration and diseases of the brain. There is also a great increase in the number of deaths from violence, which amounted to 81, being nearly 200 per cent. above the ordinary average. Among the latter class is one of a female who is stated to have been killed by eating unboiled rice, which, being undigested, caused distension and inflammation of the stomach; also one of a little girl, caused by a shock of the nervous system, arising from fright at seeing a boy in a red mask. The number of births registered in the week ending Saturday, Jan. 2, likewise shows a great and sudden increase, being 1650, or males, 861, females, 789; this is an increase of about 300 over the average of the last thirteen weeks. From the return of the meteorological observations taken during the week at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, we find the mean height of the barometer to have been 30.277; thermometer (dry) highest 37·0, lowest 19.0, mean 29.0.

STREET CLEANSING.—On Wednesday, about twenty labourers were employed in sweeping and cleansing different streets in Westminster, under the National Philanthropic Association, who extended their labours from the Broad Sanctuary as far as the Broadway, including Queen Square. The system pursued, and which was so successfully introduced last year into the City as to cause its imitation by the present Commissioners of Sewers, is the constant sweeping of the streets during the day, and removal of deposits, by which the accumulation of mud, or the distribution of dust, is effectually prevented.

SOCIETY OF ART.—The third ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts will be held in the great room, at the Society's house, John Street, Adelphi, on Wednesday next. Several valuable papers have been communicated, and it is expected to be a highly interesting meeting.

THE PENINSULAR MEDALS.—A commission has been appointed to decide upon the medals which are to be presented to the officers and men who served in the Peninsula, under Wellington, and other commanders. Sir Charles Dalbiac is appointed President of this body, and his colleagues are two other field-officers of distinction. There will be struck, we are informed, nineteen medals, commemorative of battles, sieges, &c., and it is estimated that some millions of these will have to be provided.

THE COUNTRY.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. — On Tuesday a coal train from the Claycross and Staveley collieries drew up alongside the platform at the King's Langley station. The morning was very foggy, and the driver not being certain as to the exact position of the "points," stopped the train before arriving at the signal post, and addressing the policeman on duty, said he should be glad to know whereabout the "points" were. The policeman then turned on the red signal and ran to the "points," with the intention of "shunting" the waggons. Soon afterwards a heavy luggage train, propelled by two engines, was running at a fearful speed directly into the coal train. The driver and stoker of the first engine attached to the luggage train fortunately observed the policeman's hand signal, and threw themselves off the engine without sustaining injury; but the two on the second engine were instantaneously killed. The two engines with their tenders were crushed together. Three or four coal waggons were knocked to pieces, and about the same number of luggage trucks entirely destroyed. Within a short time of the accident two luggage trains from the north arrived at Langley, and both the York and Lancaster up-mails came within less than two hours. As both lines of rail were blocked up, all traffic was necessarily stopped. The superintendent of the railway arrived at Langley at an early hour, and was engaged throughout the morning in ascertaining the facts in connection with the accident.

WILTSHIRE. — FOUR YOUNG MEN LOST THEIR LIVES by venturing on the ice last week in this county. They had been drinking at Stanton, and afterwards ventured on the Kennet and Avon Canal, when the ice broke, and they fell into the water. All was silence directly, and a fifth, named Shipman, who was with them, saw no more of his companions. In sinking, he caught hold of the edge of some old ice, and remained for a time in this position, till at last, with much difficulty, he raised one leg on the ice, and after more delay and great effort he was enabled to get up the other, and then he crawled to the bank; but it was a long time before he could stand, being very cold and weak. Afterwards he went to Allcannings, which he reached about ten o'clock, and gave information of what had taken place. Several persons immediately went to the spot, where they saw the hats of the deceased on the water, and returned in the morning, when the bodies were taken out of the canal. One of the sufferers, Henry Withers, was found in an upright position, and his hair was frozen to the top of the ice. Verdict — "Accidentally drowned."

BRENTWOOD. — On Monday the jury for the fourth time met, and proceeded in the inquiry into the case of Lucy Roultwood. The coroner read over a report he had received from Professor Taylor, who had analysed the contents of the stomach of the deceased. He expressed an opinion that death arose from the effects of some vegetable poison, which he had no doubt had been taken in the shape of an effusion or a decoction, but having become imbedded in the system, the exact nature of the poison could not be ascertained. There being no additional witnesses to examine, the coroner briefly addressed the jury. He recommended them to return such a verdict as would enable the inquiry to be re-opened, should circumstances transpire that would warrant such a course. At present he did not see that they could carry the investigation any farther. The jury acquiesced, and found the following verdict: — "That the deceased died from the effects of a certain vegetable poison, unknown to the jurors; but by whom administered, or how taken, there was no evidence to show." There is, we understand, a party suspected of being concerned in the transaction; but notwithstanding the untiring efforts of the police, the grounds of their suspicion is not sufficiently strong to identify him as the guilty individual who has been instrumental in the death of the unfortunate deceased.

LANCASHIRE. — A HINT FOR DRUGGISTS. — A few days ago a young woman went to the shop of Mr. Fingland, chemist, Wavertree, and asked for a pennyworth of arsenic, saying her mistress wanted to poison rats. Mr. Fingland, though he knew the young woman, refused to sell arsenic to her unless she brought a witness. About two hours afterwards she returned, having a witness with her, but the chemist thinking he observed something unusual in the girl's countenance, folded a little tartar emetic in three separate papers, and marked each, "Arsenic; poison." Shortly afterwards Mr. Fingland heard that the girl had been ill, upon which he called upon her, when he learned, in reply to his questions, that she had called at a shop in Liverpool, accompanied by a witness, and purchased a pennyworth of arsenic, which she determined to take, in consequence of having quarrelled with her mistress. Finding that she had not procured enough to destroy her, she called at Mr. Fingland's shop, and obtained what she belived to be another pennyworth. She swallowed the arsenic which she purchased at Liverpool, and finding that it gave her horrible agony, she mixed that which she had purchased from Mr. Fingland in water, and swallowed it also, believing that it would speedily terminate her sufferings. It did so, but in a very different method from what she anticipated. The dose being very powerful, brought on violent vomiting, and thus saved her life. She is now doing well.

A TOWN IN DARKNESS. — On New Year's eve Manchester was in total darkness. Owing to the late continued dark and foggy weather in the day time, and the necessity for lighting the shops and warehouses during the day, the quantity of gas in the meters for the supply of the town at night was so reduced as to render it necessary to stop the supply of gas to the street lamps. Being an emergency unforeseen, it could not be provided against.

MANCHESTER. — At the New Bailey, on Tuesday, a woman named Johnson was brought up before one of the county magistrates, on a charge of poisoning her husband, Thomas Johnson, a carter, at Barton-upon-Irwell. The man died about a month ago, and an inquest was held upon the body, when an open verdict was given; but in consequence of certain circumstances which have transpired, and rumours which have reached the police, the wife has since been taken into custody. It appears that on a Thursday evening, about the end of November, the man came home from his work, and had supper of beef-steak and potatoes, prepared by his wife. In the course of two or three hours afterwards he became quite sick, and vomited to a great extent. He continued in this state till Monday evening, when Mr. Hepworth, surgeon, was sent for, and told by Mrs. Johnson that her husband had had an attack of English cholera. Mr. Hepworth treated him as he considered advisable under the circumstances, till Wednesday evening, when he died. A *post mortem* examination was made of the body by Mr. Hepworth and another surgeon, both of whom considered the appearance of the stomach was such as might have been produced by an acrid poison. With this evidence before them, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from inflammation of the bowels, but how caused there was no evidence to show. The body was consequently interred, and nothing further was heard of the case till a few days ago, when some of the police heard it rumoured that about the 20th of November a quantity of arsenic had been bought at the shop of Mrs. Livesey, a draper, who also sells a few drugs, &c., in Barton. Inquiry was instituted, and on confronting Mrs. Johnson with a daughter of Mrs. Livesey, it appeared that on the day named Mrs. Johnson purchased three-pennyworth of arsenic, for the purpose, as she then represented, of destroying rats. This circumstance was considered sufficient to warrant the apprehension of the woman, and she was accordingly taken into custody. At the examination on Wednesday, at the New Bailey, Mr. Hepworth repeated the testimony which he gave at the inquest held before Mr. Rutter, and the only other witness examined was the young woman who sold the arsenic. Mr. Ambler, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the prosecution, applied for a remand to Saturday, which was granted, in order that time might be given for the preparation of the evidence.

APPREHENSION OF BURGLARS IN BIRMINGHAM. — Numerous robberies having been lately committed, the police have been on the alert. On Thursday evening, the 31st ult., they were in some measure successful. Inspector Glossop, of the detective force, caught sight of three well known thieves, named Edward Bunney, Samuel Bunney, and Thomas Wootton, all residing in Thomas Street, accompanied by a stranger, named William Roberts, loitering about Weaman Street, apparently with the intention of committing some depredation. After watching them for some time, Mr Glossop determined to take them into custody; but as there were only three of the force to four of the suspected persons, this was not quite so simple a matter. However, they each seized a man, when Samuel Bunney took the opportunity of making his escape. This being perceived by Mr. Glossop, he handed his prisoner over to the care of Sub-inspector Tandy, and gave chase. Bunney made off into Steelhouse Lane, where he ran "dodging" round a railway waggon, endeavouring to escape, when he knew he was pursued; but finding that this would not avail him, he started off into the Upper Priory, where he ran underneath a waggon, which happened to be standing in the street, intending to get off on the other side, and doubtless supposing that Mr. Glossop, who was close behind, would follow him. In this, however, he was disappointed, he reaching the opposite side only to knock his head against the bottom of the waggon, and run blindly into the arms of the inspector, who was waiting to receive him. The four prisoners were then secured, and conveyed to the New Street station, when all the implements of regular housebreakers were found in Roberts's possession. On Monday the prisoners were brought before the magistrates, when Mr. Harding appeared in their defence, and urged that, so far as the two Bunneys and Wootton were concerned, they could not be brought within the meaning of the act, reminding the bench of the recent opinion of the recorder, to the effect that the "frequenting" of a particular place must be proved before punishment could follow, even although, as in the present case, the intention was obvious. Mr. Gem and Mr. Barlow being of a similar opinion, the Bunneys and Wootton were discharged, and Roberts was committed to the house of correction for three months, with hard labour. It is certainly to be regretted that, in consequence of a defect in the law, such notorious offenders should be permitted to be at liberty.

KENDAL. — At Cowperthwaite, within a few miles of Kendal, a man named Samuel Taylor, a railway labourer, was on Friday the 1st inst. at work with two horses, which he was unable to get off the rail in time to escape the mail train from Lancaster. In his attempt to save the horses the poor man himself was killed. On Saturday an inquest was held on the body; verdict, "Accidental death." From the testimony of the witnesses, who gave their evidence at the inquest, it appeared, that the whistle was used by the engine-driver before the train was within 70 yards of the deceased, and that every effort was made to slacken the speed of the train; nevertheless, the horses and the man were killed on the spot. The train was immediately stopped, and the dead bodies taken from under the wheels.

CHATHAM. — An Admiralty order has been received by the Capt. Superintendent, Capt. Sir Thomas Bouchier, K.C.B., to embody such men, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, as are willing to be enrolled for the purpose of manning the batteries and block-ships in case of necessity, and to be paid for all extra time in thus being employed. Each man is to be furnished with a cap, jacket, and trousers at the public expense, and they will be expected to commence such duties in the month of April next. The leading men and workmen are to be privates, and the inspectors non-commissioned officers. The above order arrived here on Friday last. There appears to be a disposition in the men not to enroll themselves until they are satisfied they will not be draughted from this port on any other service. It is believed that only eleven entered their names on Saturday.

PLYMOUTH. — On Saturday her Majesty's frigate Tyne, 26, Capt. Glasscock, came in from Gibraltar, left 14th of December. The Tyne has been some time expected. On Christmas Day, when off the skirts of the Bay of Biscay, she fell in with the French merchant barque Mariana Paulina, laden with wines and silks, and bound from Marseilles to Havre. The barque was in a disabled state, having lost her rudder, sails, bulwarks, &c. The Tyne took her in tow, and supplied her with a temporary rudder, which not answering, a complete rudder was constructed out of a spare top-mast and fitted to her. On the 30th ult., at noon, after being four days under convoy, and having all the assistance Captain Glasscock could give her, she received three hearty cheers from the crew of the Tyne, and parted company for her destination

WORCESTER. — A HALT AT THE ALTAR. — Thursday was fixed for Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, of Bromyard, a third time to enter on hymeneal blessedness. She was seventy-eight, and the object of her affections was a stalwart smith of Norton, under forty. The bride was there in time; her groom was not, and two weary hours did she wait for his coming. By and by John appears, tolerably cool. "I'm sorry I's kept you waitin, Betty," says he. "Why, where *have* you bin, John?" says she. "Oh, I've bin to the castle, a cleaning the squire's smokejack!" The lady was satisfied — business must be attended to — work first, though it is but cleaning smokejacks, and play after, though it be but the small joke of marrying a wife, is a golden rule. And so the two were hitched together in the matrimonial noose.

BRISTOL. — A highway robbery, accompanied by very considerable violence, was committed in the neighbournood of Bristol on Monday, night. It would seem that a young man, named John Tucker, had hired himself as servant to a Mr. Watkins, who rents the rabbit warren and farm belonging to Sir John Smyth, Bart., in Leigh Woods, and on Monday evening, as he was on his way to his place, he happened to call in at a roadside beer-house to have a little refreshment. There were several men drinking there, and not being suspicious of anything wrong, the young man incautiously pulled out his money in their presence. He paid for his beer and proceeded on his way, when, at about half a mile from the beer-house, one of the men whom he had seen drinking there overtook him. They proceeded some distance in company, when, upon coming to a by part of the road, the man jumped before him, seized hold of his hands, and in a menacing tone demanded his money or his life. At the same moment a second man came up, and poor Tucker was knocked down and beaten. The man who had demanded his money then began to plunder him, stealing 19*s.* 6*d.* in money from his pockets, stripping him of his wearing apparel, and robbing him of a bundle of wearing apparel. Tucker struggled with them, and cried out "Murder," upon which the fellows swore they would kill him for making an alarm, and one of them seized him by the throat and tried to strangle him. After a time they ran off with their booty, leaving him upon the ground in a state of exhaustion and alarm. As soon as he came to himself, he went back towards the beer-house, and gave information of the injuries done him. The police of the Bedminster division immediately went in quest of the robbers, and in the course of the night they apprehended two men, named James Flower and Edward Milkins. Upon Milkins' person they found a portion of the stolen property, and several articles were likewise found in his house. The fellows were taken before the magistrates on the following morning (Tuesday), when Tucker identified them and the property found with Milkins. They were both committed for trial.

WINCHESTER. — At the sessions on Wednesday Malvina Florentina de Saumarez, described in the calendar as of nineteen years of age, and of superior education, was tried for having stolen, at Fareham, on the 28th of October last, a japanned cash box, containing 135*l.* in sovereigns, twenty-three half sovereigns, a guinea, and other articles, the property of Thomas Purkis. The extraordinary nature of this robbery, and the somewhat romantic circumstances attending it, of which a full notice appeared in this journal about two months since, created an intense interest in Hampshire, and long before the case was called on every available seat was occupied. A great number of ladies were in attendance, and some belonging to the first families in the country were on the bench. The fact of the prisoner being a Frenchwoman had created considerable sympathy on her behalf, so much so as to induce several benevolent individuals to furnish the means of providing her with counsel. The prisoner, who was led into the dock, appeared to have suffered much during her lengthened imprisonment. She was respectably dressed, and wore a black veil, apparently to conceal her features from the public, and during the whole proceeding avoided observation as much as possible. The facts stated in evidence were to the same effect as those deposed by the witnesses during the examination before the magistrates. The chairman, Sir W. Heathcote, Bart., summed up the evidence with great precision, and the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Guilty." The prosecutor recommended the prisoner to mercy. The chairman then said, notwithstanding the recommendation to mercy, he could not discover any extenuating circumstance in the case. He had seldom seen cases where the advantages of education had been applied to such deep-laid schemes of vice. The sentence of the court was, ten years' transportation. The decision appeared to create extreme surprise, and the prisoner fainted.

SCOTLAND.

HIGHLAND FUNERALS. — There is at present (says the "Inverness Courier") a general movement throughout the towns and villages of the north, to do away with the entertainment usually afforded on the occasion of funerals, so burthensome to the humbler classes of the people, and which often degenerates into excess. A striking memento of the old Highland funerals may still be seen a few miles from Corpach, near the western terminus of the Caledonian Canal. On the southern bank of the canal is an ancient burying-ground, and beside it a curious green mound of earth in the form of a horse-shoe, which was constructed in that singular shape some centuries ago, in order to accommodate the attendants at funerals. After the interment, the people were seated on the grass in the curve, while the opening gave access to the servants to bring in the wine and spirits consumed on such occasions. It is still the custom to hold these orgies occasionally in this sequestered spot, and many a fervid Gallic address and full quaich have been poured out to the memory of the various parties committed to the "narrow house" in the adjoining resting-place. The bagpipe, too, sometimes added the wild notes of a "lament," which heightened the effect of the strange scene.

ROBBERIES WITH VIOLENCE. — The Scotch papers, particularly those of Edinburgh and Glasgow, continue to record numerous robberies, committed with great violence and audacity, within their respective localities. We give a specimen from the "Glasgow Herald." On Wednesday evening, about six o'clock, while a respectable man, just arrived from Dunkeld, was going up a stair in 35, Charlotte Street, he was seized by the throat by one villain, knocked down by another, and his vest, great coat, and under coat opened by a third, for the purpose of rifling his pockets. Fortunately his watch was securely placed in his fob, and the cries of "Murder, Police!" in the interim, seemed to have scared the ruffians, who ran off, having first kicked the hat of their victim to the other side of the street. In the struggle the poor man's teeth were driven through his lips.

WALES.

MURDER, THE RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE. — On Thursday se'nnight, a tinman named Williams, in company with his daughter, a girl about ten years old, and a friend, was proceeding down Crane Street, Pontypool, when a collier named Davies, in a state of intoxication, staggered against them, at the same time knocking down the child. One of the party remonstrated with him on his conduct, and he himself shared the same fate. The deceased (Williams) went to assist his friend to rise, when the drunken ruffian felled him also to the ground, thereby fracturing his skull. When on the ground, the deceased was repeatedly kicked by his brutal assailant with such violence, that he expired in eighteen hours afterwards. The deceased, who was a very steady man, and a member of the Baptist congregation, has left a widow and five children to mourn his loss.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, JAN. 4. — The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday at Conciliation Hall. The attendance was not so numerous as usual. Upon the motion of Mr. O'Connell, the chair was taken by town councillor Kelly. The secretary having read the minutes of the last day's proceedings, renewed subscriptions from several parties were handed in by Mr. O'Connell. After some further business, Mr. Fitzpatrick came forward. The subject of his address referred to the selection of jurors by the sheriffs throughout the country. In conclusion he moved that a petition be prepared for presentation to Parliament on the subject. Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion; which having passed, Mr. O'Connell again came forward, as he said, not to make a speech, but to give notice of a motion for next Monday. Having alluded to the wretched state of the country, the learned gentleman said that he would on that day week move the adoption of a petition to parliament for a loan of 40,000,000*l.* to meet the distress which then existed, and would exist for nearly the entire year, if not longer; he would not do so that day, because meetings were to be held in the course of the week of landed proprietors, and he did not wish to take any step until he saw what they were about to do.

STATE OF WEST CARBERRY. — The Skibbereen Relief Committee has come to the determination of sending another deputation to England for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions in aid of the starving people of that unfortunate locality. The last accounts from Skibbereen are absolutely hideous. In the "Cork Southern Reporter" of Saturday it is stated that "provisions are daily increasing in price, flour being 4*s.* a stone, and Indian meal 2*s.* 4*d.* bread of the coarsest description 2½*d.* per lb., and to add to the difficulty of obtaining it, a new regulation has been entered into by the Board of Works, by which poor creatures on the road are to receive but 6*d.* a day subsistence money, until the road on which they are employed is completed. This is a system of starvation on a wholesale principle.

The saw mills of Mr. Murphy, at Chapelizod, were destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. By great exertions the fire was prevented spreading to the cotton factory of Messrs. Foley and Hettawell adjoining. Mr. Murphy is partially insured, but numbers will be thrown out of employment by the calamity. So great is the destitution, so appalling the distress, in the neighbourhood of Galway, says the "Galway Mercury," that if the government instruction, as to the payment of the men employed on the public works, were strictly carried out, hundreds must die of starvation. The pay clerk, however, does not confine his payments to Monday only, and thereby saves many from death. Depredations are constantly committed on carts carrying provisions through the above county. Almost all the Dublin parishes have now had their poor relief meetings, and collected funds. There were two public sales of firearms in Westmeath last week, one at Mullingar, and the other at Castle Pollard. Deaths from starvation (says the "Roscommon and Leitrim Gazette") have become so common in every district around us for ten or twelve miles, that we consider it unnecessary to particularise them.

HORRIBLE MURDER BY A DUMB BOY. — The "Newry Telegraph" contains the following horrible statement: — "A correspondent in Moneymore communicates the particulars of a tragic and dreadful affair which has occurred in the neighbourhood of that town: — On the last night of the old year Toal M'Nulla, his wife, and three children had gone to rest, expecting no doubt, to spend the new year in peace. However a dumb boy, who had been in the habit of attending M'Nulla's, came to his window, knocking at it, and giving the unfortunate man to understand that his cattle were taken from the cow house. M'Nulla rose, opened the door, and was signed by the dummy to enter the shed. M'Nulla was in the act of doing so when the former, suddenly seizing his intended victim by the head, applied a razor to his throat, and (horrible to relate) almost severed the head from the body, nothing holding it but the muscle of the neck. Of course he died instantly. The wife of deceased, on hearing the noise, went out, thinking he was quarrelling with the supposed party of marauders. On the murderer seeing her he threw the corpse of the deceased on the manure heap opposite to where he had done the bloody deed, and attacked the unfortunate woman, inflicting a severe cut, three inches in length, on her neck, with the same weapon (a razor), and on her falling he gave her a few kicks, and left her for dead. He then entered the house, and after looking whether the children were asleep, he commenced plundering the premises. In the meantime the woman gained so much strength as to crawl to the house next to where the tragedy took place, and raising the neighbours, found the wretched murderer eating bread and butter in the house. He took refuge in a loft above the kitchen, threatening any person who would dare come up, and although there were upwards of forty men armed with guns none dared attempt to arrest him. When the police in Moneymore heard of the circumstance they immediately started off to the scene of the outrage, and at once rushed upon and seized the criminal, who was brought into town. He presented a frightful picture, being actually covered with blood from the shoulders down. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased, and the following verdict returned by the jury: — 'We find that Toal M'Nulla, of Derygerrard, in county Londonderry, and parish of Lissan, came by his death from having his throat cut with a razor by John M'Iver on the night of the 31st of December, at about one o'clock, and that the said John M'Iver is guilty of the wilful murder of the said Toal M'Nulla.



THE HOLY FAMILY—REYNOLDS.

FINE ARTS.

In our frequent visits to the National Gallery, there is one picture above all others before which we love to sit down and contemplate. Forgetting the noisy world around, we can there re-arrange our thoughts upon a centre more in accordance with our sense of the delightful in existence, quiet repose and innocent simplicity. And where can these be more admirably expressed than in Sir Joshua Reynolds' beautiful painting of the Holy Family presented to the nation through the public spirit and patriotism of the Governors of the British Institution. It is considered to be one of the very best productions of this eminent master, and is worthy of him who holds so high a rank in modern art.

In this composition we consider Sir Joshua surpasses many of the most celebrated painters who have attempted the same subject. The original manner in which he has treated it must also be noticed, for almost every painter of eminence has given to the world his conception of the Holy Family, as a family scene. Here Sir Joshua has aimed at the picturesque. He has chosen a point during the recorded flight into Egypt, where, fatigued by the journey, the sacred party have retired to the shade for rest and repose. Bending over his folded arms, the patriarchal Joseph has forgotten, in refreshing sleep, the inquietudes and vexations from which he was flying. Accompanying them, the infant John is represented as a sturdy little cherub, leaning with an air of innocent boldness upon a scrolled staff, and spelling, letter by letter, with fervent perseverance, "Behold the lamb of God;" the figure altogether happily enough personifying a spirit confident in the truth of the Christian belief. The inscription indeed, with Jesus retreating to his mother's arms from the advances of his little companion, at once suggests the subject contemplated by the artist in producing this work, and which, without doubt, was that of the salutation in the desert. Genius of the highest order could alone have suggested the manner in which this has been treated. Delicacy of sentiment and a truthful appreciation of real innocence and goodness were eminently requisite to produce a picture of such a character as the one to which we are alluding. As a work of mere drawing and colour many surpass it in the collection, but in the sentiment expressed, and the classic propriety with which the physical has been subdued to the moral, it may challenge comparison with any. Human frailty reposing is admirably typified by Joseph sleeping; whilst Mary bending over her child in an attitude of prayer, gives to the picture the charm of almost personal participation in the scene from the sympathy awakened by this display of maternal solicitude, and those affections which soften the otherwise rough passage of life.

The chief objection critics have raised against the perfectibility of this picture, is the alleged want of expression in the countenance of the Virgin. We think too much is expected from the painter, to effect that which the failing character of his colours totally precludes from accomplishing, beyond a very transient period. Time and contact with the atmosphere are well known to soften down warm and bright hues, by chemical action upon the colours used; but on the colder and more transparent kind, the effect is of a very opposite nature, producing that faded appearance so often complained of, and which, by the bye, next to the want of expression in Mary's countenance, is also charged against this picture of Sir Joshua Reynolds. We can well understand, therefore, the feeling which directed the artist in working out the features of Mary. He had to chose between a coarse and unnatural hue, that would violently have interfered with the sentiment desired to be conveyed, and the more transparent and tempting colours that he knew would, at least for present observation, convey the impressions he wished. The fault lies not with the painter, but with his *materiel*. We can see the insipidity complained of, and acknowledge the defect; but we consider it a kind of sacrifice made to the artist's exquisite sense of correctness, which would not allow ought to be introduced, repugnant to its delicate expression, whatever future good might be the result of the temporary extravagance. Of the costume, we have little to remark, save, again, the evidences of judgment evinced by the artist in the selection of attire. Conscious of his want of correct knowledge of detail, he avoids inaccuracy by only partially covering his figures. St. John is characteristically attired in a skin, whilst the head of the Virgin seems enveloped in what we may consider to have been intended for the veil so generally worn by females in the East, and which, whilst abroad, depending to the feet, is not unfrequently, in domestic retirement, thus thrown negligently over the head. We believe this admirable and valuable painting was purchased by the governors of the British Institution, on the dispersion of the Maclin Gallery, now more than a quarter of a century ago. The fading effect of time, therefore, has been noticed by *connoisseurs*, whose acquaintance with art began previous to its removal on that occasion. We express again our regret at the circumstance, but can suggest no remedy other than what the care and knowledge of the *custodiers* of this national gem have already employed; and it is only due to them to observe, that the accounts of damage done and injury threatened to the pictures in the National Gallery, by repeated cleansing, which have been of late so rife in the journals of the week, are either highly exaggerated, or have no foundation whatever, and the best proof of which will be a visit to the national collection in Trafalgar Square.

A recent bequest has added several fine pictures to the national collection. These being less known to the generality of our readers, we have selected one for the subject of the accompanying engraving. In the printed catalogue it is called "The Idle Servant," but whatever the original expression of the picture may have been, it has ceased to convey the idea of a pert, slovenly, and careless domestic. A date on one corner refers it to the year 1631, and apart from the very evident repairs and retouchings this picture has been subjected to, is a very good specimen of a celebrated Dutch artist, Maes. It exhibits that attention to truth and exactness in detail, which has always made popular in England the productions of the Dutch school, so opposite in character to the religious or classical exaggerations of the Italian. We confess ourselves dissatisfied with the printed description of this picture, for we believe that the subject intended to be represented by the painter was a servant girl leaving a place, to which she was attached by kind usage and long service. Her extreme grief contrasting with the encouraging smile on the face of the lady, tells a tale very different from disobedience and consequent reprimand. The little allusions to inattention and carelessness, which are conveyed by the broken dish and scattered vegetables in the foreground, and the cat purloining the meat in the back, may also be explained on the same supposition, of an all absorbing feeling of grief possessing the mind. If we are wrong, however, we shall attribute blame to the modern artist, whoever he may be, that has dabbed on so injudiciously and freely the cold, crude white on the face of the lady, creating a smile where certainly one never existed, if indeed the picture should prove to have been originally intended to represent "The Idle Servant." Other evidences, however, abound of recent interference with this specimen of Maes. To this we attribute the harshness and coldness which offended our eye, led from the date to expect so different a condition of colour. Two hundred years and more ought certainly to have had some softening effect, instead of which we have all the rawness of a recent work. The glaring errors of judgment committed in this case we believe are not to be charged against the curators of the National Gallery, for we presume the alterations complained of were made before they received the picture, though still we trust that even in this quarter our remarks may serve the good purpose of enjoining proper caution as to what and how much of original master-pieces shall be concealed beneath the repairing touches of the doctor in ordinary to the defective pictures. And having said so much, we now turn to give our testimony as to the present satisfactory condition of the pictures, for after what we have heard of the careless scrubbings inflicted upon the paintings in our National Gallery, we were surprised and delighted to find how little the authors of such reports had to found their statements upon. This perhaps will have more weight when we add that our last visit was paid but a few days ago, especially to observe and inquire into the charges thus made, and our readers may suppose the nature of these, when we confess that after a severe scrutiny we felt ourselves hoaxed and retired, congratulating ourselves that as yet the 1st of April was afar off, and no expectant laughers awaiting our exit at the door.

Since the above was in type, the alleged abuses in the management of the National Gallery have attracted considerable attention. A long and virulent philippic, directed against the curator, has occupied nearly three columns of an influential daily contemporary, whilst another has devoted a leading article of some length to a more legitimate subject of discussion—the injudicious closing of the various public institutions on the Saturday after Christmas Day. The letter affecting Mr. Eastlake appearing so immediately after the expression of our unbiassed opinion respecting the condition of the pictures in the National Gallery, induced us to pause before we allowed it to be made public. At all events, we considered another visit, keeping in mind the particular pictures pointed out as having been seriously injured by injudicious cleaning, would enable us to determine with greater confidence upon the real value of the charges that have been brought against the curator. On re-examination, however, we can perceive nothing in the appearances of the Peace and War, or the Boar-hunting Scene of Velasquez, that could be made reasonable grounds for detracting criticism, much less for the abuse and invective which have been flung upon the natural, but very necessary, alterations these previously dirty paintings have undergone in the hands of the cleaner.

As regards the closing of the National Gallery, in common with the British Museum, on Boxing Day, every one must admit that it indicated, on the part of the officials, either great carelessness or a total want of sympathy with the happiness of the working classes. Thousands of clean and quiet mechanics, with their wives and families, who had taken advantage of the holiday, were doomed to disappointment, being met at the doors of the public institutions by a reference to the notice outside, that they were always closed on Saturdays. No excuse can be made for the total want of all good feeling evinced by this proceeding. As an oversight, it must be considered stupid, but if intentional, it was both ill-judged and unjustifiable.



THE IDLE SERVANT—MAES.

We complete our selection of maternal groups by three other illustrations taken from the works of eminent artists. The first of these is from Wilkie's celebrated picture of "Reading the Will," and although necessarily separated in our columns from the subject, it still conveys the same sentiment of simple truth and natural expression, which characterises, not only the original of this, but all others of the works of this eminent master. The careful attention, not altogether devoid, however, of an apparent indifference to every thing but her infant, of the staid mamma; the shy curiosity of the girl and the playing child, constitute together an admirable group, as sacred to domestic reminiscences, as any of the productions of more devotional painters, who have sought strength and effect by allying the feeling of maternal affection, with all the religious *prestige* excited by the representation of a holy family. In the opposite column, one of this latter character has been introduced, from a painting by Parmegiano, chosen for the sake of the attempt evidently made to assist the subject, by reference to a natural incident, which might easily be supposed to have occurred in the life of the Infant Jesus. The child playing at the feet of Mary, we must presume is intended to represent the Baptist, and the dove he holds so gently in his hands is a pretty idea, and an apt expression of an interesting circumstance, characteristic of our Saviour's baptism, when the spirit descended upon him like a dove, and a voice from Heaven was heard to say, "this is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

The larger engraving with which we have enriched our page, is taken from a presumed copy of a St. Cecilia, by Guido. On this, however, we speak not confidently, as its history has been lost, and we have been tempted to engrave it solely by the exquisite beauty as a work of art it possesses,—a question may be raised as to the propriety of referring it to a saint, whose well known connection with music has generally determined artists to throw into their productions the representation of some musical instrument. This is, however, a poor argument for the credit of a painting intended to convey certain ideas. We would rather suppose this to be St. Cecilia charmed by heavenly music in the solitude of the desert whither she has retired, than call our subject by any other name, merely because the absence of an organ or bass viol gives us little authority for the assumption. Guido, had he painted a lion, would have had no occasion to write beneath what it was, and the same confidence in the universal oneness of the idea that told him to paint his Cecilia as he has done, instinctively suggested to him, that its character and expression would explain itself to minds properly constituted, and able to appreciate the merits of his work.



ST. CECILIA.—(Guido).



MATERNAL GROUP.—(Wilkie).

Ovens for the Poor. — It is said that a company is about to be formed for the erection of public ovens on the same principle as the baths and washhouses. The labouring poor will then be enabled to make their own bread, of whatever quality their means will permit; and as pans and other requisites will be provided, and the baking performed at a very trifling expense compared with the present bakers' charges, such a plan bids fair to answer. An establishment of the kind has been for some time in operation, near the Hotel de Ville, in Paris. Considering the annual consumption of bread in the metropolis amounts to above 850,000,000lbs., or 15 ounces daily to each person, the system, if adopted, will yield a large remunerative profit.

The Ancient City of Halonassus. — Some valuable additions to works of antiquity have been made by the officers and crew of her Majesty's surveying-vessel Bonetta, who, when prevented by the bad weather from prosecuting their surveying labours afloat in the waters of Scatho and Scopulo, in the Grecian Archipelago, amused themselves in digging and excavating about the ruins of the ancient Halonassus. From one of the tombs a coffin was extracted, containing two eggs, which, as far as external appearance goes, might easily be confounded with "newly laid" ones, though nearly 2000 years have elapsed since their interment.

Consumption of Smoke. — The good effects of the Sanatory Bill are already visible in Liverpool. The steamers on the river Mersey, instead of vomiting forth, as heretofore, huge columns of black smoke, have been compelled to bring the aid of science to assist them in its consumption; and while the atmosphere on the river and about the pier-heads is much purer, the unsightly nuisance, which reflected such odium on this community, has disappeared.

Trevethin Church.—A somewhat novel yet very interesting object has been lately introduced into this stately edifice—we allude to the baptistry, recently made and fixed near the tower, wherein it is intended to perform the sacrament of baptism, whenever the conscientious scruples of candidates for that sacred rite may lead them to prefer it by immersion. The baptistry is eight feet long by three feet six inches wide, and four feet deep. The project in question has met with the warm approbation of the bishop and dignitaries of the diocese. A good example is herein set by the rev. incumbent of Trevethin, who is indefatigable in his exertions to make the church and her ordinances commensurate with the growing wants of our rapidly-increasing population.

A Tunnel under Birmingham.—When the project of a central station in Birmingham was announced, the portion of the plan which contemplated the construction of a tunnel underneath the town was looked upon with considerable uneasiness by a large part of the community. This arose from a fear that the foundations on which the town is built being clay-sand and red sand-stone, would give way; and it is confidently affirmed by some that the borings had clearly shown that the works of the tunnel could not be executed without great risk to the buildings underneath which the tunnel would have to be made. It would appear that the directors of the London and North-Western had also doubts on this point, notices of removal having been served on several proprietors and householders, who, until they received them, had no thought of being disturbed. But the shaft which has just been sunk at the canal wharf in Easy Row, by the contractor, for the tunnel portion of the works of the Stour Valley—which have joined the London and South-Western—has discovered the stratum of the earth to be of such a character as to remove all the fears that have been entertained. The shaft has already been sunk above fifty feet, and must be worked six feet further down before it will reach the level of the bottom of the tunnel; but so solid and adhesive have the strata been found, that the operation of blasting has had to be repeatedly performed. A large portion of the red rock was thus detached, and altogether the strata is so compact and well bedded that even although there were to be no brickwork in the tunnel, the buildings above would be safe. Next week the driving of the tunnel commences; the whole is to be cased by the most durable quality of brick, and finished in substantial style.

Electric Telegraph.—On Monday the extension of the electric telegraph from the Nine Elms terminus of the South Western, as far as the south side of Waterloo Bridge, was completed. The ends of the communicating wires are enclosed in a square wrought-iron safe, fitted as a post, close to the kerb on the west side of Waterloo Bridge Road; in this they are secured to a brass plate, having short projecting pins, upon which they are fastened with nuts. The contrivance is extremely compact, but placed too near the road, as the wheel of any vehicle coming in contact might probably damage the tubing and wires for some distance. The safe is fitted with a lock and hinges, the door opening to the road. A person who was not aware of its use would merely consider it one of the ordinary posts to mark the footway. Should the present weather continue, the whole of the contemplated extension will be completed in a very short time.

Important Experiment.—An interesting and very important experiment was made this week at the Prior Field Iron Works, on some cast-iron girders intended for the steam factory buildings at Portsmouth, now in the course of erection. The experiment was made under the direction of Capt. James, of the Royal Engineers, on the part of the Admiralty, and in the presence of Mr. Peter Rolt, contractor for the works at Portsmouth, Mr. Henry Smith, of West Bromwich, and several other gentlemen; and nothing could be more satisfactory than the result, as the girders did not break till they had sustained the weight of 30½ tons over the weight which the strength of the girders, computed from Hodgkinson's rules, was calculated to break with. The mass of iron distributed over these girders exceeded seven feet in height, and showed that the castings were capable of sustaining a very much larger weight than they could ever be loaded with in the factory for which they are intended.



MATERNAL GROUP.

A Good Streak of Luck. — A correspondent from Havannah writes that the grand prize of the Royal Lottery, the 100,000 dollars, was drawn by fifty negroes, most of them slaves. They had joined to buy three whole tickets, and gave one dollar each for that purpose. One of those tickets was the number 3,997, and on the morning of the 18th they found that each of them had won 2000 dollars. This, surely, is more than sufficient to buy the slaves freedom, as their regular value is from 400 dollars to 750 dollars, and when they have the money and wish to buy their freedom their masters are obliged to sell them.

MANKIND LORE.

A paper has been contributed by Mr. Johnston to the transactions of an association which collects facts in every department of knowledge calculated to throw light upon the physical history and the destiny of man. The subject treated upon in the present paper is the central sun around which our own luminary is supposed to revolve in common with all the visible stars. After alluding to the recent communication of Sir W. Hamilton to the Royal Irish Academy of the singular calculations of Professor Mädler of Dorpat on this subject, Mr. Johnston asserts, that even presuming the learned professor to be right to a certain extent, he has still taken but a partial view of the sidereal revolution in space. Conceding, for example, that Alcyone, belonging to the group Pleiades, is the centre of our system of stars, our sun does not move around it in an enormous orbit, as the demonstrations of Professor Mädler would seem to imply, but that it is carried around *en masse* with the nucleus as if upon an axis, and accordingly that our sun and Alcyone have a mutually fixed relation between each other, as well as with the vast central power, around which both it and the whole universe of stars thus revolves as one connected solid body.

But the most interesting part of Mr. Johnston's paper is the demonstrations he derives from the phenomena of our solar system, proving the existence of this invisible and scarcely intelligible centre of remote power. The principal one of these is the elliptical character of all the planetary orbits, the differences in their perihelion and aphelion distances, being attributable to the varying influence exerted in different positions according to the combination or opposition of the separate attractions of the sun, and of the still more distant source of power. Thus with reference to the earth it will readily be perceived, that when on the other side of our sun, and at its farthest distance from the so called central sun, the combined influences of the two attractions acting in one line, must tend to bring the earth nearer to the sun, and so produces the phenomenon of its perihelion; whilst on the contrary, when our planet passes between the two, the sun's attraction is in some measure neutralised, and, consequently, the earth recedes from it to the extent of its aphelion distance. The moveable waters around the solid earth, betray in the phenomena of spring and neap tides, a similar varying influence of attraction, depending upon the relative situations of sun and moon, whilst the orbit of this latter again exhibits a corresponding eccentricity, evidently dependent upon the opposite position of the satellite with respect to the sun and earth, at the two periods of opposition and conjunction.



MATERNAL GROUP.—(Parmegiano).

A Visit to Japan.—Captain H. Cooper, the commander of an American vessel, has communicated the following to the "Stag Harbour Corrector:"—"March 16th, 1844.—Fell in with a Japanese junk, lat. 31 50 N., long. 141 5 E., with its stern stove in, and dismasted. They had got up a jury mast. They were out of water. We took the men out of her, and proceeded to the coast of Japan to land them. Experienced very bad weather. Got blown off the coast, and some time before we could get in. April 17th—Came to anchor at the entrance of the bay of Jeddo. The next morning word came from the Emperor to come up to Jeddo, We got part of the way up, when, the wind dying away, their boats took us in tow and towed us up. There were from 300 to 400 boats to tow us up. After we came to anchor there was a hawser anchored around us at such a distance that we could swing to our anchor. To this hawser there were boats made fast as thick as they could lie. Outside of them there was another hawser with boats; and outside of that still another; so that we were surrounded with boats three deep, to guard us. The boats contained from 15 to 30 men each. We lay there four days, during which time they furnished us with everything we stood in need of, such as wood, water, rice, barley, fowls, vegetables, and spars. They were all sent by the Emperor as a present, for which they could take nothing in return. While we lay at anchor a great many of their officers came on board of us; the Governor came on board several times. They were very friendly, tried to get all the information they could, and had their painters on board sketching everything they could see. They were very particular in taking the dimensions of the ship and spars, and everything they could get sight of. They told us not to come again, for they would not allow us, even if we picked up more of their men, to fetch them there. They wanted us to tell all we fell in with not to come there. When we were ready to go, it being calm, they took us in tow with nearly 400 boats, with about 20 men in each boat. They towed us to sea, a distance of over 30 miles. Translation of the order of proclamation delivered to Captain Cooper, from the Emperor, by his messenger: 'It came to the ears by the mouths of the shipwrecked, that the shipwrecked of our country were by this brought in, and have been treated friendly on board the ship. It is our law that they are not received from hands of foreign countries, except China and Holland; but by this only they are received, because the bringing in of these shipwrecked happens probably from ignorance of the mentioned law. Therefore, in future, they will not be received in no ways, but must be treated severely whenever they become brought in; which they get known and make known to others. That provisions, firewood, water, by the long time on the voyage, are scarce on the ship is heard by this, and will be given. Upon this order the ship has to leave with speed, and not stay in close here, but return directly to his own country.'"

Stuttgard. — According to a recently published official document, the population of the kingdom of Wurtemberg at the beginning of the year 1845 was 1,743,827, being an increase of one per cent. compared with the preceding year.

COLONIES.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL.

The Clyde steamer, Captain Simons, arrived at Southampton on Thursday morning, with the West Indian and Mexican mails. She has not brought a single dollar on account of the dividends, but she has nearly 2 000,000 on board on merchants' account, the whole of which were shipped at Tampico. The American authorities have intimated that, for the future, the ports were closed against further shipment. A conducta of half a million of dollars was sent express from Mexico, in nine days, for shipment, so anxious were the merchants to avail themselves of the packet. Santa Anna had published a letter in the Mexican newspapers entirely disavowing the late conversion of the Mexican Bonds. A squadron of six ships was off Tampico, awaiting the arrival of the troops from America to make a land attack on Alvarado. Santa Anna had collected 25,000 troops at San Luis Potosi, to await the advance of the American General, Taylor, who occupied Saltillo with 5000 men, and a report was current in Vera Cruz that Santa Anna had advanced against him with 10 000 men, and compelled him to fall back on Monterey, the American volunteers being in a state of insubordination. The Mexican Government were making strenuous efforts to strike a decided blow. General Salons, the president, had decreed an advance of 2,000,000 dollars, the repayment to be guaranteed by the clergy, at the expiration of two years, at 5 per cent. per annum. General Taylor has attempted to negotiate with Santa Anna for peace. who replied that no terms could be listened to whilst an American soldier remained in arms on Mexican ground, or an American man-of-war blockaded a Mexican port. The news from Mexico is highly favourable to the Mexicans.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The *Patriot* of Monday night contains a communication from the Rev. Mr. Calderwood, the missionary, of which the following is an extract:—"Graham's Town, October 8, 1846. Dear Sir,—I wrote you a few days ago, that I was on my way to Kafirland, at the request of the Governor, to be present when his message was delivered to Macomo and the Gaika chiefs, in answer to their request for peace. His Excellency wished me to satisfy myself that Macomo clearly understood the nature of the message, and make any statements to him and any of his people who might meet that I might consider of advantage. I have been anxious to prevent the Kafirs, however guilty—and they are guilty—from being driven beyond the reach of the Gospel. I wished, therefore, to persuade Macomo, for the sake of his people, to submit to the terms offered by the governor, as the only likely means of saving himself and people from ruin, and the colony from violence and war. Towards fort Beaufort I was benighted on my way. It is now almost impossible to procure horses, and I was obliged to perform the latter part of my journey with only one escort, and that in the dark, and had nearly fallen a victim. Within half a mile of Beaufort, and while I was in the act of inwardly thanking God that I had been so far protected in the midst of danger, eight Kafirs sprung upon us from the bush, and within three or four yards from us several assagais were thrown, one of which all but grazed my neck. The Hottentot soldier who was with me was drawn into the bush and separated from me for a little. This was truly an anxious moment. I feared he had fallen into the hands of an enemy who gives no quarter. I had reason to fear, also, I might be surrounded; but I could not leave him without an effort to save him. I had not to wait long. He got disentangled, and we escaped unhurt, with the loss of a led horse, which has since been recovered. It is the surprise of every one who knows the circumstances that we escaped with our lives. It is the Lord's doing. I pray that the life he has spared may be devoted more to his service. I had little anxiety about myself, but I confess I had much for my dear family. We met all the Gaika chiefs, with upwards of two hundred of their followers, armed, in the bush at the foot of a mountain near Block Drift. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone delivered the governor's message, and I appeared there only as a friend of peace. I am sorry to say, the answer of the chiefs was not satisfactory. They refuse to lay down their arms and restore the booty stolen from the colony; but they desire peace on their own terms. They are, evidently, heartily tired of the war. They have now got nearly all they can get, and if they continue the war longer, they must, I think, be sufferers, while they may also inflict much suffering on the colony."

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The "Moniteur" states that contracts for the delivery of English coal at the different points on the west coast of Africa will be adjudged on the 29th instant. The places and quantities are:—Goree, 2,500 000 kilogrammes; the Gaboons, 2,500,000; Sierra Leone and Axim, 1,500 000; Fernando Po and Prince's Island, 1,500,000. This distribution bespeaks more anxiety for the extension of French settlements on the coast than for the suppression of the slave trade.

An old man, named Simon, has just died in one of the lunatic asylums at Paris, whose story has been frequently narrated. When Napoleon had resolved to erect a palace for the King of Rome near the barrier of Passy, the stall of this man, a cobbler by trade, interfered with the line of building. He was accordingly applied to to sell it. He asked 20,000f., which, being thought excessive, was at first refused. On a second application he asked 40,000f., which was also refected. The ground on which the stall stood being, however, absolutely indispensable, he was applied to the third time, when he asked 60.000f. The Emperor then determined never to consent to such an extortion, and the palace was or ered to be erected on the Quai d'Orsay. The old man then repented his folly, but too late. Two years after he sold the stall for 150f.; and the failure of his hopes having affected his reason, he was placed in the hospital where he has just died.

The Paris papers are occupied almost entirely commenting upon the New Year's Day addresses to the King and the message of the President of the United States. In commenting on the latter, the "Journal des Débats," in strong language, condemns Mr. Polk's attempted vindication of the Mexican war. The "Commerce" states that a plan is in agitation for a large increase in the steam navy, and that the visits of the Prince de Joinville to the French sea ports is connected with the carrying out this plan. The receptions at the Tuileries, announced for the 3d January, have been postponed to the 5th, in consequence of a slight indisposition of the Queen of the French.

The French Government has just named two new agents in China—a King's commissioner, M. Forth-Rouen, formerly secretary of legation at Lisbon; and a consul at Changhai, M. de Montigny, formerly attached to the embassy of M. de Lagrene. In addition, M. Lefevre de Decourt is appointed to the post of consul at Canton, the functions of which he has been performing for some time. The salaries for the French agents in China are said to be considerable, the King's commissioner receiving 60,000f. a year, the consul at Canton 30 000f., and the consul at Changhai 20,000f.; in all, more than 100,000f. for three agents.

A considerable falling off is stated to have taken place in the cotton factories in the neighbourhood of Rouen. A letter from the valley of the Andelle states that several manufacturers have resolved either to reduce the number of their men or to work short time.

SPAIN.—Queen Isabella has opened the Spanish Cortes in person. The speech delivered on the 31st of December, 1846, is precisely the description of announcement which might have been expected. In the whole range of political matters, the question of how far the friendship previously existing between Spain and other countries has been recently endangered, was the most difficult and even hazardous. A myriad of intricate *eclaircissements*, however, were avoided in one inimitable sentence:—"In our relations with foreign powers, there is no change worthy of remark!" The felicitousness of the brevity! "No change worthy of remark," forsooth, when the Peninsula has estranged itself from the fountain head of the world's commerce, for the enviable privilege of laying itself, bound hand and foot, before the throne of the French Sovereign? "No change worthy of remark," when Spain is virtually insulated for the time being from the current of political regeneration? The remainder of the royal address to the Spanish Cortes is proportionately straightforward with the foregoing sentence. The young Queen does not appear less inclined to listen to the insidious dictates of the Afrancesados than previously to her nuptials. Although the very name of *la grande nation* is scrupulously avoided in this amusing speech, it is manifest in every paragraph that it has been modelled upon the pleasure of the French Sovereign. Parts of Spanish policy are jumbled up in the most bewildering manner with parts of Gallic policy; but the will of Guizot peeps out in the most evident manner through the transparent will of Isturitz. There are, nevertheless, several auspicious recommendations as to mercantile and social reform in the address which may, if interpreted with wisdom by the multitude, lead ultimately to the re-organisation of the Government and the regeneration of the Spanish people generally.

A letter of the 30th ult. from Madrid states that M. Olozaga, who had entered Spain for the purpose of fulfilling his duties in the Cortes, had been arrested, when at a distance of a few miles from Madrid, and taken back to Pampeluna, there to await the instructions of the government. It is stated that the Spanish consul at Bayonne had backed M. Olozaga's passport, but that, after he had done so, an order arrived from the government, which had received intelligence of M. Olozaga's departure from Paris, to refuse the signature. M. Olozaga, however, had already entered Spain with his lawful passport, and therefore his arrest is the more despotic. In reply to a complaint to M. Isturitz on this subject, he is stated to have replied that M. Olozaga must wait at Pampeluna until the Cortes shall have declared whether M. Olozaga's election is valid or otherwise.

The "Gaçeta" publishes a decree abolishing the tax on the nobility called "Service of Lances," by which they were compelled to furnish a certain number of men for the army, or a sum of money equivalent to the expense of raising them. In place of this obligation there is to be a fixed fee upon titles, varying, according to rank, from 40,000 reals (10,000f.) for a grandee of Spain, with the title of Duke, Marquis, or Count, down to 8000 reals, the title of Baron.—The Cabinet has determined that Senor Castroy Orozco shall be the ministerial candidate for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, and that the absolutist Marquis de Villuma shall be the ministerial candidate for the presidency of the Senate. The nomination of the Marquis de Villuma has given great offence not only to the Progressistas, but also to the great bulk of the Moderado party.—The government is much annoyed, and not a little alarmed, at the courtesy with which the Count de Montemolin has been received in London. According to the "Espanol," the parts more particularly threatened by the partisans of the Count de Montemolin ("who will present himself with the Constitution of 1837 in his hand") are Navarre, the Basque Provinces, Catalonia, Galicia, the Maeztrazgo, and the Balearic Islands. "Ministers," says "El Eco del Comercio," "met in council last night. Their position is, above all, critical, owing to the information received from abroad as to designs which may expose our liberal institutions and the Queen's throne to the greatest peril."

PORTUGAL.—From Lisbon we have received news of a victory having been gained by the Queen's troops under Saldanha. It appears that Bomfin was, on the 22d of December, very strongly posted at Torres Vedras, having possession of the lines, the redoubt of San Vincent, two bridges covering his flanks, the old tower, and the town. Saldanha, having divided his troops into four brigades, made the onset at about ten o'clock, A.M., on the 22d. The first he sent to attack the redoubt of San Vincent, which they did in good style: whilst this was going on two other of his divisions attacked the bridges simultaneously, and, after a hard struggle, the redoubt was surrendered (some assert, treacherously), and the 300 men who defended it gave up their arms.

The bridges were taken one after the other, and then the 4th division, by Saldanha's orders, entered the town on the south-west side, and thus Bomfin and about 1500 of his men were completely hemmed in the old Moorish tower, where he had posted some of his troops. On the following day, the 23d, Saldanha having got his cannon into position, sent a summons to surrender, ere he opened fire, on which the whole of the troops (1500 in number), then remaining under Bomfin's command, together with the chiefs have laid down their arms. The prisoners taken were Bomfin, Monzinho (who was badly wounded, and is since dead), Villa Real, the two Valdez (Bomfin's sons), and many others. The regular troops being disarmed, were also retained as prisoners. The armed peasants and guerillas either took themselves off, or were allowed to disperse, and numbers of them have since joined DAS ANTAS. Bomfin and his principal officers were brought into Lisbon on the 26th of December, and then immediately lodged on board the Diana, Portuguese frigate, which is lying in the river. Das Antas, who was unable to get up in time to assist Bomfin, has gone to Coimbra, whither Saldanha has marched to attack him. A division of the Queen's forces, under General Mesquita, has entered Santarem, which place they occupied Dec. 28th.

The Queen has sent a letter of thanks to Saldanha for this victory, and likewise a basket of lint and bandages for his wounded soldiers. The Duchess de Terceira and Marchioness de Fronteira have done the same. These gifts were made by the hands of her Majesty and the ladies about her. The young Prince of Portugal has likewise written a letter of thanks to the colonel of the regiment of which he has the nominal command.

The junta of Oporto has put forward another manifesto, from which the following is an extract:—

"The Portuguese nation is the most respectful to its monarchs and the most submissive to the laws. But the junta trusts, with the help of God, that victory will crown the efforts of the defenders of liberty, and that they will be robbed of freedom only when the last of those defenders shall have expired—the last Portuguese worthy of the name."

RUSSIA.—The following are the particulars respecting the accident which befel the Emperor on the 9th instant, at Kowno. Planks of wood had been laid across the stream, which was only half covered with thin ice, over which the carriage was to be drawn by men as far as the barge, which was stationed in the open river. The ice close to the shore was deemed sufficiently strong to render it unnecessary to cover it with boards, and the Emperor was persuaded to remain in the carriage with Count Orloff. But as the carriage rolled rapidly down the steep banks, the wheels instantly cut the ice, and the carriage began to sink more and more. Count Orloff escaped by making a leap upon the ice, and the Emperor was about to follow his example, but the carriage had in the meantime sunk so considerably that his Majesty was obliged to mount the coach-box. He then descended from the coach-box upon the shoulders of the commandant of the city, who was standing breast high in the water, and by one leap happily gained *terra firma*. The occurrence took place at midnight, amid the blaze of many fires kindled on both shores. The Emperor repaired to the residence of the Governor Kalkatin to take some repose, and at six o'clock in the morning he was informed that the passage was perfectly safe. Intelligence, in the meantime, was received from Warsaw by the night telegraph, that the passage of the Vistula was most difficult, which decided his Majesty on returning to St. Petersburg. His Majesty presented the commandant of the city with 1000 silver roubles, and granted two of his sons free admission into the corps of cadets. The return of his Majesty to St. Petersburg was hailed with great joy.

PRUSSIA.—POSEN, Dec. 24.—Our commercial magistrates have now actually set themselves in opposition to the government on account of the Jews; it is very much censured on all sides, inasmuch as there are among our citizens a large party who are opposed to the Jews, and who ascribe the failure of our commerce, and more especially of our civic business, to the prejudicial combination of the Jews. Our government persists in the resolution to exclude the Jews, under any circumstances, from a vote for the election of deputies for the Diet. The deputies of the town, on the other hand, in their sitting the day before yesterday, have had recourse to the Minister of the Interior, and have petitioned him to declare the Jewish Communal representative as duly elected, and to confirm the last choice. Thus the Jews have succeeded in obtaining their will in regard to our civic authorities, though their equal position with the Christians is by no means accomplished, as the decision of the Minister will, in all probability, be against them, especially as there is a report in circulation that in several other cities the exclusion of the Jews from the right of voting is actually sanctioned.

The "Augsburg Gazette" has the following in a letter from Rome of the 24th ult.:—

I learn from an authentic source, that by order of the Sovereign Pontiff the criminal tribunals are to be separated from the police tribunals, and that the former will be exclusively composed of juris-consults belonging to the civil order. These judges will be appointed for life, and will receive a salary, wishing by this means to render them independent and inaccessible to corruption. There will be attached to each court a functionary to defend the interests of the state. The police courts will henceforward have no authority but over trivial offences.

The "Voss Gazette" has the following from Breslau:—

The ultra-Danish party has made the following propositions to the king:—1. To arrest the Duke d'Augustenburg. 2. To cause all the functionaries in the deputies to take an oath to maintain the letters patent, and to dismiss those who refuse. 3. To establish at Copenhagen a central regency for the duchies. The ambassadors of the two leading German powers at Copenhagen were informed of these intentions, and made them known to their respective courts.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople are of the 17th ult. On the 11th a salute of 21 guns announced the birth of another son of the Sultan, who was named Mohamed Zia-ed-Din. Colonel Robert Taylor, the English agent at Bagdad, had arrived at Constantinople, on his way to England. The Smyrna journals of the 19th ult. announce the departure of Prince Oscar of Sweden for Egypt on the 12th. M Elkins, purser of the English brig-of-war Harlequin, had committed suicide. Four Druse Sheiks, and 24 other persons of the same creed, had been conveyed to Smyrna on board the Ottoman corvette Medjemefskian, and embarked on the 11th for Constantinople.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have received a file of the "Polynesian," a weekly journal, published at Honolulu, the capital of the Sandwich Islands. The dates are to August 22, 1846; but the columns of our Honolulu contemporary are occupied almost exclusively by reports made to his Majesty Kamehameha III., by his Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, his Attorney-General, &c. The following is a paragraph of news:—"A SNAKE,—Snakes have been considered as much strangers here as in Ireland, but a friend of ours saw one in Nuuanu Valley on Thursday morning. It was about a foot long, of a greenish colour, and crossed the path, taking refuge in a stone wall—a straggler probably from some ship."

AMERICA.—The ship Anglo-Saxon, which recently arrived at Boston, brought over 300 passengers from Ireland. Nine deaths occurred during the passage. The mother of a family of five children was among the deceased. The children were landed here without a friend, and were found on board of the vessel by a benevolent individual, who brought the case before the Rev. Mr. Flood, of St. Mary's, who had them taken to that church on Sunday, placed them on the altar, and made an appeal in their behalf to that benevolent congregation. The result was, that 253 dollars were paid in on the spot for their relief! Four other orphans similarly situated have been provided for by the same benevolent pastor and people.

BOSNIA.—It was stated some time back that a revolutionary movement had been got up in the district of Banalunko, in Bosnia, by the chief agency and at the instigation of Austria. The instrument used on this occasion was an Albanian of Rike, named Mahmoud, who, with some 500 followers, gave himself up to pillage and acts of brigandage, and for a long while was the terror of the whole province, attacking villages, forcibly raising contributions, and murdering, indiscriminately, all who resisted him. About the middle of September, he attacked and laid a heavy fine on the city of Trikora, and on the refusal of the inhabitants to accede to his imperious demands, he tortured and murdered the several primates and three mollahs. The audacity of this chief finally rose to such a pitch, that the immediate attention of the government was required, and Hafil Kiamil Pacha, at the head of 3000 Albanian troops, advanced against him. The Porte has now received the intelligence that a battle was fought at Dobrina, between the Bosnacs and the troops, in which the former were completely routed, leaving 100 killed, and 300 prisoners in the hands of the Turkish commander. Several of their most influential chiefs were seized and shot, and the prisoners are now on their way to the capital, to be incarcerated in the Bagnio for life. A great number of the fugitives took refuge on the Austrian frontier.

PERSIA.—The only news from Persia is, that the Shah continued to collect forces, the concentrating point being Teheran. It is said that the Persians have sent emissaries to Kurdistan, offering the rebels facilities for the continuation of the revolt. A Russian finger has evidently directed this; and if the Turkish government is not active in taking immediate and decisive measures for the suppression of the revolt, they will ultimately repent of their hesitation. Ahmet Effendi has been sent on a special mission.

RAILROADS.

ANOTHER COMPETING LINE TO THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN.—The Great Western having succeeded in securing a portion of the northern traffic by the purchase of the Birmingham and Oxford Junction, have, it is said, entered into arrangements with the projectors of the Coventry, Banbury, and Oxford scheme, with a view to obtain the command of that district, and thus form a competing line from Coventry to London. The Coventry, Banbury, and Oxford project is but twelve miles in length, but it forms a most important link in the chain of railways from Manchester to Southampton, commencing by a junction with the Oxford and Rugby at Southam, and terminating by a junction with the London and North Western at Coventry, where it will have an independent station.

BELGIAN TRAFFIC.—The receipts of the Belgian railways for the month of November were 42,833*l*. The receipts for the corresponding month in 1845 were 36,69*l*. The receipts for November, 1846, compared with those for October, show a decrease of 7921*l*. But the November receipts are every year proportionally lower than those of October.

GRETNA GREEN.—The Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, which has just been opened throughout, constitutes the route to the far-famed Gretna, and if the electric telegraph should be adopted by the directors of that line, elopement will become almost impracticable.

SEA GATES ON RAILWAYS.—The Londonderry steamer, which should have arrived at Ardrossan on Friday morning, did not arrive till a late hour in the evening, and the passengers on the Ardrossan line had to be conveyed by a special train to Glasgow. On the signal given by the engineer, two gates have to be opened at the crossing of the railway on Raise Street. The keeper, not expecting it to pass through, went away, and left the gates closed, when the train came up, and carried away gates and posts. The crash, which resembled thunder, did not discompose the passengers the least. Happily, no lives were lost, nor any bruises sustained.

MALDON, WITHAM, AND BRAINTREE RAILWAY.—On Tuesday evening a grand entertainment was given at the White Hart Hotel, Witham, on the occasion of making a valuable presentation of plate to the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart., the chairman, and Messrs. Blood and Douglas, the solicitors to the above undertaking, for which the Act was obtained in the last session of Parliament. The establishment of the railway is regarded as of great importance by the inhabitants of the three towns.

THE LARGEST AND MOST POWERFUL ENGINE EVER BUILT.—It is some twenty years since we heard of the first locomotive with six wheels, which fully developed the advantages to be gained by that number, they being all connected. It was made for the spirited directors of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, and worked on that line, until it was found necessary to supply its place with an engine of a heavier kind, but of similar construction, which, by the way, was a great step in the advancement of locomotion. We had not heard of any additional wheels being added, until, in the present year, we were apprised of another step taken by an engineer in South Wales, he having constructed a locomotive with eight wheels, all connected. We have seen this engine at work (and really it is a monster, both in appearance and power), climbing up inclines very unfavourable, with loads that entirely baffle engines of any other construction.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—These popular artistes continue their attractive and truly original concerts. The public seem never to tire, though the performances are repeated twice a day. The morning entertainment has become, in fact, a fashionable lounge, and the American opera bids fair to rival in the audiences they command the beauty and elegance which patronise her Majesty's Theatre. We wish the serenaders all success, and strongly recommend their attendance as a valuable addition to the amusement of private parties.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Lover of Wisdom. *Mr. and Mrs. P. will be right. Mrs. P. senior would distinguish the mother.*

R. N. B—y *is not a married man.*

A Constant Reader, Wilts. *To be told spoils the trick.*

E. B. S. *The poet's religion is unknown to us.*

Sabre, Ireland. *Write to the Horse Guards.*

W. Newerear a sepultis. *"Whatever occurs in literature or life, whether at home or abroad, after being well weighed, is carefully recorded."*

An Admirer, Portsmouth. *Strictly so if solemnised under the provisions of the new Marriage Act.*

A Constant Reader *had better take care for whom he prescribes.*

26. *We are wailing ourselves for the information required.*

A Regular Subscriber. *M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary. There is now no company in London that would forward his views.*

Alpha Atherstone *will find in the volume of the "Pictorial Times" for* 1846 *the information he seeks respecting the electric telegraph.*

21389. *The term applies to all words alike.*

B., Blackfriar's Road, *must perceive we keep the subject he refers to always in view.*

A. V., Bristol. *Beckstein's Cage Birds, Bradbury and Evans, Whitefriars, 7s.*

A Subscriber, Taunton, *is thanked.*

W. Proctor; *little but in the name.*

H. J. M. *Not at all.*

P. M. G. D. *We advise you to apply to the Catholic bishop of the diocese in which you reside.*

J. R. S. *In our next.*

Dot. *Refer to your advertising columns of this day.*

A Subscriber, Cardiganshire. *The sketch has been received, but is not suited to our columns.*

The Pictorial Times

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9. 1847.

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION.

THE rival trumpets of Russell and of Stanley have roused the respective supporters of the free trade and protection systems. There is "mounting in hot haste"—packing up and leave-taking—

Such ruffling of feathers and cleaning of plumes!

preparatory to the renewal of the personal strife which legislators dignify with the title of law-making. While the leaders are busy marshalling their several adherents, and chalking out the course of operations for the commencement of the session, the independent and neutral senators are reading up, cramming, digesting, planning, that they may "take a line of their own" in the forthcoming contest. Your neutral has often the best chance of preferment. If he displays remarkable ability, both parties bid for him—the one to strengthen its hands with a new alliance, the other to get rid of a troublesome opponent. His fitness for the purposes of either makes him, perhaps, a dangerous and uncertain colleague hereafter; but he is useful, positively or negatively, by his oratory or by his silence, for the moment, and "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." The present state of parties affords ample opportunity for the assumption of the neutral character. The entire dislocation of the Conservative band has left a considerable number of members without any distinctive political characters; they are Peelites, which now that Sir Robert has ceased to lead, may mean anything or nothing. They are, in fact, the bats of the battle, prepared to declare for the birds or the quadrupeds, as victory may incline to one or the other.

Ten days hence the speech from the throne will be delivered—ten days later and the irresolute parties will have necessarily pronounced for one or the other of the antagonistic sections. We may expect to see many of the apostate Conservatives acting upon the "in for a penny in for a pound" principle, and going extreme lengths with the free traders, the rather that that body of legislators is now in the ascendant, and dispensation of place and preferment is in the hands of its accomplished leader. Others, pleading a temporary necessity for the vote into which they were betrayed at the expense of their consistency, will probably return with contrite hearts to the ranks of the Stanley and the Bentinck, and there will assuredly be great joy at their penitence.

In the pending incertitude as to the movements of the neutrals, it is quite impossible to arrive at anything like an exact estimate of the relative powers of the rival chiefs, and consequently to form a computation of the probable results of the deliberations of the Senate. One thing only is certain, and that is, that the questions which must come before Parliament are of the deepest interest to the happiness and prosperity of the State, and that the country will no longer suffer them to be converted into the stalking-horses of factions. Ireland must now be dealt with in a bold and enlightened spirit; the education of the people must be placed upon a basis that shall insure the universality of instruction, and the countless moral and physical blessings of which healthful knowledge is the parent. The sanatory condition of our towns—the state of our Poor Laws—the time allotted to factory labour—all of them matters tending more directly to improve the condition of the lowly and the indigent, will demand, and must receive, the most liberal attention and enlarged sympathy at the hands of the Government. The social identity of the interests of the poor with those of the rich, has been established by the common consent of the merchants, the manufacturers, and the aristocracy; and it only remains for Parliament to ratify the generous scheme. Then there are serious, very serious questions in reference to our foreign relations. The conduct of France, and, through her, of Spain; the proceedings of the three northern treaty-breakers; the state of affairs on the Rio Plate, in Mexico, and in Portugal; the contests at the Cape of Good Hope, and New Zealand; the taxation system in Ceylon; the adjustment of the affairs of the Punjaub;—all these will necessarily form subjects of grave and anxious deliberation, for great commercial interests must be protected, and the political attitude assumed by this country during the last thirty years, firmly and uncompromisingly maintained. Never, perhaps, did a Session open under circumstances more pregnant with peril to the permanency of our foreign influence. We cannot advise; the press is not yet in possession of a sufficiency of information to enable it to come to just conclusions upon the course the Government should pursue in the various embarrassing questions which force themselves upon its notice; but we have our hopes and our wishes; and as these rest upon our confidence in the firmness and good sense—courage and high principles of the influential middle classes of this great country, we have not one idle alloying fear for the result of the measures that the Legislature in its wisdom may decree.

THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS.

"BLACKWOOD," "Fraser," and the "Oxford and Cambridge Review," have each recently put forth articles upon the subject of the position of the Gentlemen of the Press; complaining] that they do not enjoy a proper degree of consideration from the public at large, seeing how much their talents contribute to the honour and glory of the country, the achievement of mighty political objects, and the advancement of general intelligence and civilisation.

We honour men who are impatient of the proud man's contumely, and prompt to assert their own intellectual superiority and social consequence; and we entirely go along with the writers of those articles to which we refer, in thinking that the upper classes of British society do not generally set a sufficiently high value upon the services of the press; so far as their estimate of such services is to be judged by the nature and extent of the rewards meted out to its conductors. But we are by no means sure that our brethren at all times take the most effectual course to obtain the personal respect their talents and the moral influence of their works should command. If we were to depict the "gentleman of the press" as he ought to be, we should offer a portrait in which all the finest moral traits in the British character would be found harmoniously blended. Lofty independence, stern integrity, delicacy of sentiment, suavity of demeanour, and a just sense of the dignity which the vocation of the public teacher confers, would form the ingredients of the picture; and public admiration and esteem would be elicited as a matter of course. But if we portrayed the same individual of the species as he too often appears, a far less attractive painting would cover the canvas. Indifferent to his personal appearance, addicted to cigars, plunged in debt, so loose of principle that his critical functions are made subservient to the suggestions of fleeting friendship or temporary personal hostility; insolent or slavish as the mood of the moment may dictate; ready to vend his services to the highest bidder, indifferent to the future, and regardless of the obligations of husband to wife, of father to children; these are, unfortunately, the too common features of the class who assume the office of instructors, and claim the homage of their fellow-mortals. Unhappily, too, they are the very parties who come most frequently in personal contact with the community at large, and are, therefore, received as types of the whole literary fraternity. The musical and theatrical critics, the reporters, the peripatetic contributors of small paragraphs are seen, every where—the author of the sound leading article, or erudite literary review, is more commonly the tenant of his quiet chamber, looking at the world "through the loop-holes of retreat."

But there is no doubt that a great deal of the opprobrium under which the men of the press labour, is to be set down to the conduct of the proprietors of journals and magazines, who, having no distinct objects in view but the acquisition of pelf, shift the opinions of their papers as the public temper fluctuates. This is an evil against which men of letters cannot successfully contend. They may withdraw their services rather than uphold a system or a line of politics opposed to their carefully formed and long-cherished opinions; but inasmuch as their names have never been before the world as the propounders of particular doctrines, their reputation derives no benefit from the honourable sacrifice. Confounded in the public mind with the authors of the offensive tergiversations, they share the odium which it excites, without having the opportunity of vindicating themselves before the vast assembly of judges by whose fiat they live.

The remedies for this unpleasant state of things appear to be simple. France has long offered them to our adoption, and they have only been rejected from a supposition that public writings lose their force when divested of the anonyme which gives them the appearance of a result of collective knowledge. In France the great writers for the public press stand forward *in propria persona*; they thus identify their personal renown with their literary labour; are careful that their private conduct shall accord with their public reputation. Universal respect and ample reward are the fruits of this system; and the editor often steps from his bureau to a seat in the Chamber. A similar course *might* produce similar effects upon the *status* of the *litterateurs* of Great Britain; but we think it were far better that the experiment should be left untried than the great moral force of the English press be weakened in the slightest degree. The men of the press must seek for esteem in personal conduct, and leave the rest entirely to chance.

THE COURT.

WINDSOR.—Her Majesty has determined to pass a few days in the quiet seclusion of Claremont before she goes to London to open Parliament. Thursday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, the court left Windsor Castle for that purpose. According to present arrangements, the court will remain at Claremont until the 15th instant, and then return to Windsor Castle for the two or three intervening days before that appointed for the opening of Parliament.

On Wednesday a large dinner party was given at the Castle. It has been usual on Twelfth-night for her Majesty to give a small juvenile party, but on this occasion it has been dispensed with.

CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.—Wednesday being the anniversary of the Feast of Epiphany, or, the Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, the same was duly observed at the Chapel Royal, according to ancient usage. Sir William Martins (of the Lord Chamberlain's Office) presented, on behalf of her Majesty, the accustomed offerings of "gifts, gold, and frankincense," &c.

The Hon. Spencer Lyttelton has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Cornwall as marshal of the ceremonies to the Queen.

THE ROYAL STAGHOUNDS.—The frost having entirely broken up, and the snow which had fallen in the vicinity of Ascot having disappeared, rendering the country again in a fit state for the enjoyments of the chase, her Majesty's staghounds met, for the first time since the 22d ult., on Tuesday last, at Winkfield Row, a short distance from the kennel. The deer Woodman, upon being uncarted on Tuesday, at Brock Hill, took away to Winkfield, doubling back to the church, where it was headed at Warfield Grove, and thence doubling round to Hawthorn Hill and Bray Common, it made for Binfield Church, by the Stag and Hounds, and was taken in the stable of the Windmill, at Oakingham, after a good run of upwards of an hour. The meet on Thursday took place at Salt Hill, and this day (Saturday) at Bedfont Tollgate.

THE CHURCH.

CONSECRATION OF NEW CHURCHES.—During the present month of January three new churches will be consecrated in the metropolis, viz. St. Judes', Whitechapel, St. Andrew's, Oxford Street, and the Mariner's Church, near the north entrance to the London Docks, all of them having been erected within the last twelve months.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS' NEW CHURCH AND SCHOOLS.—It is stated that no less than 45,000*l.* will be required to carry out the intentions of Miss Burdett Coutts. The site chosen is in Rochester Row, about 100 yards from the Westminster Police Court. A piece of ground has been cleared for the new church, the first stone of which will be laid in a few weeks. Adjoining the ground is a chapel lately belonging to the sect called Irvingites, and three houses belonging to Messrs. Weed, the brewers. The three houses have been purchased at an expense of 7000*l.*, and the chapel, which is a remarkably plain one, for 3000*l.* more. A district has already been assigned to the new church, and the Irvingite chapel was re-opened under a license from the Bishop of London on Monday last. The cost of the site, including the buildings, will be 10,000*l.*; the endowment of the church 10,000*l.* more; and 25,000*l.* will be expended in the erection of the church, schools, and parsonage-house.

ORDINATION OF A CHINESE PROTESTANT.—(From the "China Mail," Oct. 15.)—The ordination of Tsin-shen as a preacher of the gospel to his countrymen, took place last Lord's Day, in the Union Chapel, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The body of the chapel was filled with Chinese spectators, and several members of the foreign community occupied the side pews. The preliminary services were conducted in the Chinese language by the Rev. S. R. Brown, who, after a hymn had been sung in the native tongue, prayed, read a portion of Scripture, and preached to the Chinese congregation from Luke x. 2. A prayer was offered in conclusion by one of the native converts. This is the first instance of ordination to the Christian ministry of a native Chinese that has taken place in China, and before the eyes of his countrymen. The young man has been for a number of years a student in the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca, in which institution he seems to have acquired a remarkably correct knowledge of the English language, and of other branches in general and biblical education. He deported himself on the present occasion with true modesty, and with a becoming seriousness which must have impressed those present with personal esteem, and a confidence that he will faithfully discharge the solemn duties he has taken upon himself. We do not doubt he will be of great assistance to the missionaries of the London Missionary Society, under whose auspices he has commenced his labours.

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. John H. Stephenson, M.A., Rector of Corringham, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, Rural Dean of the Deanery of Barnstaple, Essex. The Rev. Augustus W. Cole, M.A., Curate of Sundridge, to the Incumbency of Ide Hill, Sundridge, Kent.

ELECTION MOVEMENTS.

EAST WORCESTERSHIRE.—The election is fixed for Monday, the 11th instant, at Droitwich, when it appears Capt. Rushout will be returned without opposition.

MIDDLESEX.—A rumour has found its way into a Liverpool paper, that Lord Robert Grosvenor is likely to become a candidate for the representation of Middlesex, on the resignation of Mr. Byng.

ABERDEEN.—Mr. Bannerman is, it is stated, about to receive an appointment of a permanent nature from the government of Lord John Russell. This will, of course, vacate his seat for Aberdeen, which he has held since the passing of the reform bill.

WEST SUSSEX.—Lord Edward Howard has been selected by certain of the Whig party to become a candidate for the representation of West Sussex, but his lordship declined the invitation.

WATERFORD.—The Repealers of Waterford have called on Alderman Meagher and Sir Benjamin Wall to represent them at the next election for that city.

GLASGOW.—Rumours having been circulated that it is the intention of our present members to retire from Parliament, we have authority to state that in the event of a dissolution Mr. Oswald and Mr. Dennistoun will again come forward as candidates for the representation of Glasgow.

COURT NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.—W. Miller, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's consul-general, had an audience of the King of the Sandwich Islands, on Thursday the 20th of August last, in regard to the interests of certain British subjects on those islands. The consul-general took occasion to renew the assurance of his government of their determination scrupulously to adhere to their engagement to respect the independence of his Majesty as sovereign, and of the deep interest that they took in his prosperity. These assurances were highly gratifying to the King.

LAND SLIP AT TAUPO.—The following details of this casualty are from the "New Zealand Spectator:"—It appears that the primary cause of this ruin was an immense landslip from a mountain, near one thousand feet above the level of the lake, which falling down choked up the gorge through which a stream escaped from a little valley, and which being converted into a lake, when it had attained a certain depth, burst its barriers, and carrying down trees, stones, and mud, swept away every vestige of vegetation, and in its course emptied several of the reservoirs of the boiling springs, which thus increased the evil. The distance of the mountain from the lake is about three miles. The stratum of mud is now from ten to twelve feet deep, and at the time of the eruption, in its semi-liquid state, must have been much more.' The winter in the Taupo country is described as having been very severe, with much snow.

REMEDY FOR CRAMP.—A writer in the "Medical Times" asserts that he has discovered in the following simple process an effectual remedy for this distressing and frequent complaint, to which he had himself been, for many years, a martyr. His plan is to sleep upon an inclined plane, which is effected by taking care that the bed or mattrass should incline at least twelve inches from the upper to the lower portions of the bed; and for this purpose either the lower feet may be cut down to the requisite inclination, or the inclined plane may be made by an arrangement of mattrasses, or by removing the feathers from the lower end of the bed. The writer was led to adopt this plan by observing, that while sleeping in a chair, with the lower limbs nearly touching the floor, he never, in that position, was disturbed by cramp.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON EXPRESS TRAIN.—The express train on Monday morning reached London an hour and ten minutes behind its time, owing to an accident of a very alarming character. The train started from Brighton as usual, ten minutes before nine o'clock, and proceeded all right as far as Stoat's Nest station, but immediately after it passed the station the passengers in the first carriage which was attached to the luggage box felt something give way, and almost at the same instant the carriage sunk, but still kept on its course. The passengers were greatly alarmed, not knowing what was the matter. The passengers in the third carriage were still more alarmed on finding the wheels of that carriage protruding through the bottom. All of them had the presence of mind to keep their seats, but in a dreadful state of alarm. In a few moments they were somewhat relieved by finding the pace gradually slacken, till they came to a stand still, and the whole of them got out in safety. On examining the train, it was found that the axle and the wheels were entirely gone from the first carriage, which, when stopped, was off the line, but was still attached to the other carriages by the coupling chains. The second and third carriages were off the line on the opposite side, and greatly damaged. Mr. Rowland Hill, Mr. Peter Clarke (the manager of the London and Brighton Railway), and Colonel Lane Fox, were in the train at the time.

LIVERPOOL MARINE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this benefit society, which has for its object the affording of pecuniary assistance to superannuated captains, and to the widows and orphans of deceased members, was held on Monday at Liverpool, William Potter, Esq., president of the society, in the chair. The statement of accounts exhibited a balance in hand of not less than 12 268*l.*, and it was resolved that the annuities next year to the four recipient captains should be 27*l.* 10*s.*; to eighteen recipient widows, 22*l.*; and to orphans, should there be any, 10*l.* each.

LEEDS.—The spring of water just offered to the inhabitants of Leeds by the Earl of Harewood, as an auxiliary supply to the Leeds water-works, rises, it appears, in one of his lordship's estates in the liberty of Eccup, about a mile to the north-west of the public reservoir, and flows in a stream in the whole of its course through his lordship's property till it discharges itself into one of the ponds in Harewood Park. The capacity of the spring has not yet been accurately ascertained, but it is estimated to yield 200,000 gallons a day.

GEORGE BYNG, ESQ., M.P.

A venerable patriot ends his long and honourable political life with the existing Parliament. George Byng, Esq., so long the respected member for Middlesex, in the 83d year of his age, at length has announced his intention of retiring at the next general election. And with a proud boast, indeed, does the aged statesman leave the stage of public affairs to seek now naturally required repose in the retirement of private life. He who has remained to us of the bright phalanx that contested for the rights of Englishmen at a time when little sympathy or encouragement was given to patriotic exertion; he who was the associate and friend of Fox, of Sheridan, and of Burke; and he who has sat in council with all the master spirits of the past age, now withdraws with the proud consciousness of never having swerved from the principles upon which he first embarked in public life, and of having perseveringly advocated them through ill report and through good report, until their truth and justice carried them triumphantly over every obstacle, and established them as part and portion of the British constitution.

Mr. Byng succeeded his father, who represented the county of Middlesex as colleague of the celebrated John Wilkes, and one of the most unflinching and able supporters of Mr. Fox in his opposition to the American war.

He was born in May, 1764. In his tastes and habits he was what is generally denominated "a country gentleman;" he was fond of rural sports, and given to old English hospitality. Upon the death of his father, which happened in 1789, Mr. Byng offered himself as a candidate for the county seat thus rendered vacant; and he was, in the following year, returned as the colleague of Mr. Mainwaring. From that time he has sat as the representative of this great and wealthy county, and is entitled to the distinction of being "the father of the House of Commons."

Upon his first entrance upon public life, Mr. Byng attached himself to the political party with whom his father had acted; and under all the phases through which the government has since passed, he has maintained the character of a sound and consistent Whig. In 1803 he acted as nominee for Mr. Birch, before the Nottingham committee; in 1804, he voted with the minority of '82, for an inquiry into the conduct of the Irish government relative to the insurrection in Dublin; he was one of the 204 members who supported Mr. Fox in his critical and important motion on the incompetency of the national defences, and he divided against Mr. Pitt's additional force bill. In the following year, his name is found amongst the 217 for criminating the conduct of Lord Melville; and he afterwards joined in the prosecution of that delinquent nobleman.

Parliamentary reform was one of those measures that received the constant and hearty support of Mr. Byng, when it was not only unfashionable, but unsafe for a man to profess himself a reformer. In 1793, he supported Mr. Grey's motion; and in later times, he steadily voted for every measure of the kind introduced into the House of Commons. He is, however, one of those who take their stand upon the Reform Bill, and express themselves as having been satisfied by the passing of that measure.

Mr. Byng has ever been the champion of civil and religious liberty, in the widest and most comprehensive sense of the expression. He was in the minority with Mr. Fox, when he first moved for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts in 1790; and more than once he placed his seat in great jeopardy by his steadfast adherence to the great principle involved in that question, and the bold and fearless manner in which he avowed such adherence. In 1805, when the question of Catholic emancipation was first urged upon the legislature, the member for Middlesex was to be found amongst the small but powerful band of Liberals by whom it was supported, and he was never absent from any one division upon the question, until it was carried in 1829. To most other measures for the amelioration of our civil and political institutions, especially in Ireland, Mr. Byng has ever been found giving his support; and detractors, if any, will look in vain for any flaw in his public character.

In person, Mr. Byng is tall and well formed; and, although in his 83d year, he holds his head erect, and exhibits in his fine open countenance and manly brow, the very model of "a fine old English gentleman," full of good humour and benignity.

Mr. Byng descends from a family of considerable antiquity and respectability in the county of Kent. His great grandfather, Admiral George Byng, one of the most distinguished naval officers in the British service, was first created a baronet, and then elevated to the peerage, as Baron Byng and Viscount Torrington. His great uncle was the unfortunate Admiral Byng, whose judicial murder in 1757 so deeply stains the pages of our national annals, and reflects such indelible disgrace upon the government of the day.

Mr. Byng married Harriet, daughter of the late Sir William Montgomery, Bart. He is brother to Lord Strafford, who was elevated to the peerage in 1835.



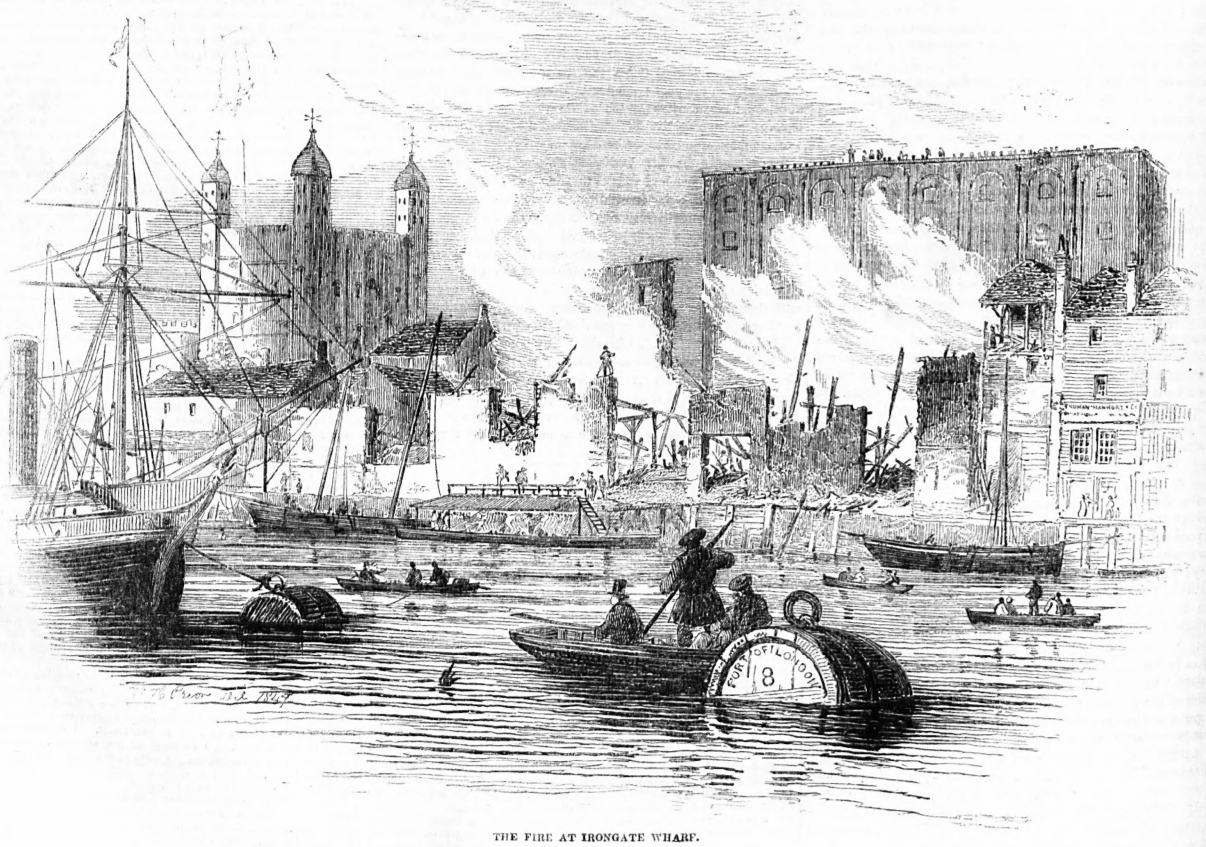
GEORGE BYNG, ESQ., M.P.

THE FIRE AT IRONGATE WHARF.

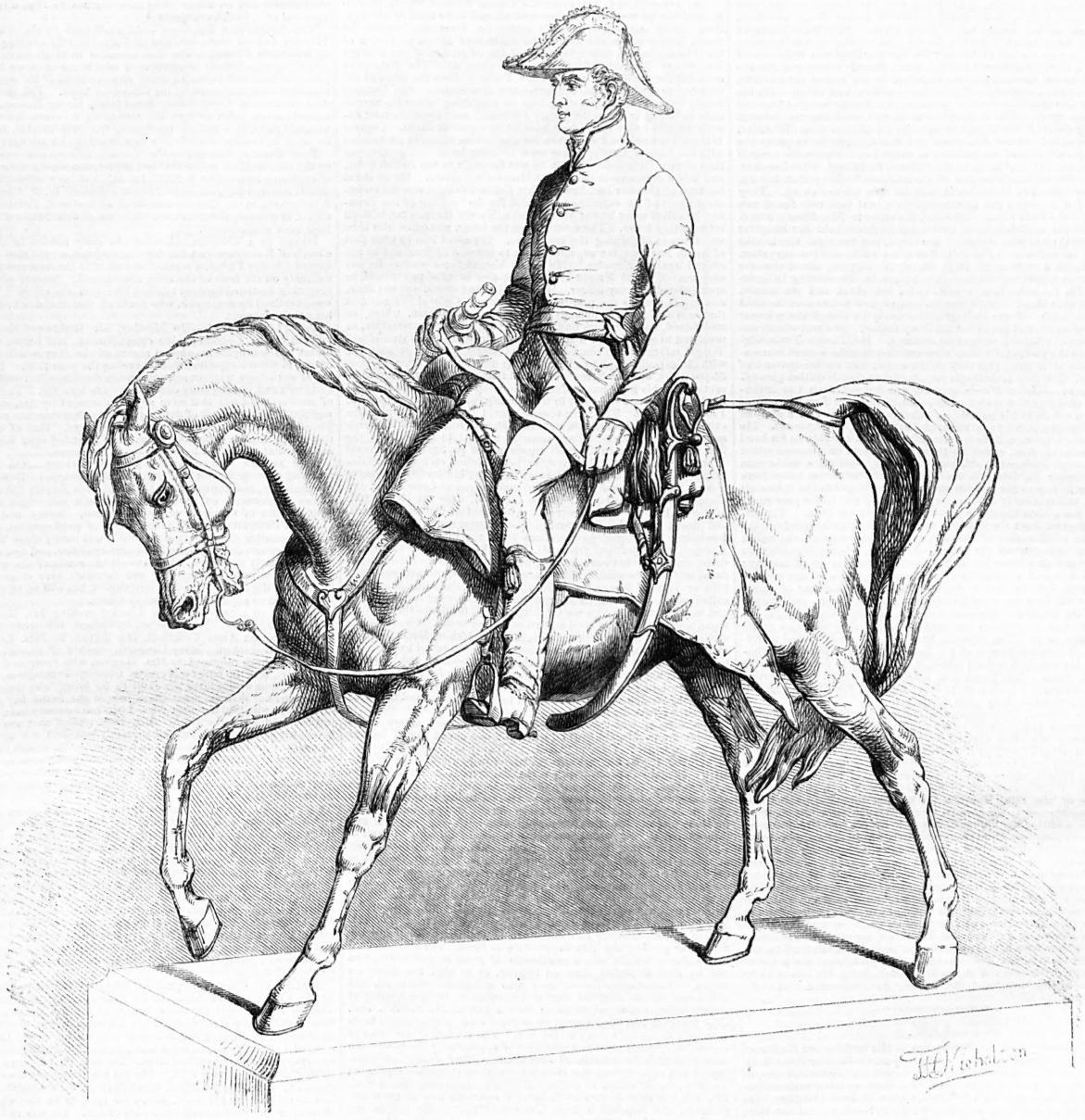
Our latest edition of last week contained an account of a disastrous fire which totally consumed the premises on the river side at Wapping, called the Irongate Wharf. Recent accounts diminish considerably the amount of property at first said to have been destroyed, but still it will exceed in value that of all the other fires which have occurred in the metropolis during the last twelve months. A view of the smoking ruins as they appeared on Saturday last we subjoin, with the latest particulars we have been able to obtain:—

Notwithstanding several days had elapsed since the outbreak of the destructive conflagration at Irongate Wharf, a considerable body of fire remained in the ruins at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening. That portion of the premises that contained property belonging to Mr. Powell, the provision merchant, is perfectly cooled, and the firemen have already succeeded in getting out 250 tierces of beef and pork in a good condition; they have also succeeded in saving about 150 tierces of the same sort of provision, but in a very damaged condition. The wall at the western extremity is in an exceedingly dangerous condition, and is expected momentarily to topple over. It is so situated that until the ruins are cleared out in that quarter it can neither be shored up nor pulled down. The poor watermen who obtain a living by plying at Irongate Stairs are exposed to great danger, for should the wall fall outwards, the probability is that some of them will be crushed to death. One of the workmen who had been employed on the premises, and who, it is asserted by his fellow workmen, was seen on the wharf at the time of the outbreak, has not since been seen or heard of. Some of the workmen state that he was seen as late as six o'clock in the evening, assisting in extinguishing the flames, whilst others assert that he never left the premises after the fire commenced. His wife was at the ruins on Tuesday morning, inquiring for her husband, as he had not been home since the morning of the day that the fire began. During Tuesday a number of bales of canvass and sailcloth were got out, but they were greatly damaged by the fire. It has been ascertained that a larger number of persons have lost property by the fire than was at one time believed. One gentleman, belonging to Bridport, alone has lost plate and furniture to the value of 700*l*.

RARITIES OF THE SEASON.—On Saturday, in Covent Garden market, there was a profusion of new potatoes, of the description called ash-leaved kidney, the price being 1*s*. per lb.; asparagus was plentiful at 10*s*. the bundle, rhubarb 5*s*., and cucumbers from 7*s*. to 15*s*. each, all being of English growth.



THE FIRE AT IRONGATE WHARF.



STATUETTE OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(By the special permission of the Count D'Orsay.)

Were it not for the affectation we might stand charged with, we would abstain from mentioning the name of the artist whose statuette of Wellington we have been afforded the opportunity of engraving; for our readers, familiar with the illustrations previously given of other productions of Count D'Orsay's studio, will readily recognise the master, from the impression of character he always so effectually throws over his works. It is, however, imperative that we acknowledge our obligation to him for the kindness which has enabled us to give an appropriate companion engraving to the beautiful one of the statuette of Napoleon, which appeared in the "Pictorial Times" for the 5th of December last.

At the time when, for the gratification of the public, the Wellington of Count D'Orsay was exhibited at Messrs Howell and James's, Regent Street, it attracted considerable attention for the excellent taste and originality displayed in its design, and the exquisite beauty of its execution. Had it only appeared earlier, we doubt exceedingly if the monster production of Mr. Wyatt's genius and furnace would have ever appeared, much less have been allowed to fright the park from its propriety, from the eminent position in which it has been placed. It is scarcely necessary to give a description of this statue, so well known by the tumult of popular opinion as regards its merits and demerits, which has arisen upon the question as to where it should be erected. At present one party has succeeded in placing it where its fancied excellence could alone be the apology for an intrusion which, if permitted to become permanent, will prevent the beautiful arch of Mr. Burton being surmounted by some work of art more worthy of it than the Wellington of Wyatt. Our regard for the hero of English history for the past one hundred years, would always lead us to wish that a situation so admirably suited to some national testimonial should be occupied by a statue to his grace; but we do object most strongly to the brazen figure of his horse Copenhagen being thus honoured; and we have been more sensible of the incongruity of the character of the *petite* group of the horse and the rider with the prominent appropriateness of the situation for a fitting statue, since we have had an opportunity of examining the sculptured gem of the same Wellington by Count D'Orsay. Comparing small things with little, and looking from the eminence of artistic power which we now survey, down upon the mere physical grandeur of a huge molten mass, the judgment of our readers, we have little doubt, will coincide with our own, of the great superiority in conception and treatment which is apparent in D'Orsay's statuette, over the monster statue of Mr. Wyatt. In the first place, as we have before observed, the horse of the latter has been the object of most concern in the execution of the group. Its splendid proportions and striking effect is what the artist has depended upon to secure the verdict of popular opinion in his favour. And so far he has succeeded; but it is with the same kind of tact and technical knowledge of human prejudices and their effect upon the judgment, that leads the popular portrait painter to exaggerate a striking feature, and appeal to the effect of that as positive evidence of the success of a likeness.

From the horse of the Wellington statue at Hyde Park Corner let us turn to the impatient charger upon which Count D'Orsay has placed his Wellington. Is there less impress of life and action? Most decidedly not. It seems as if the veritable war-horse of Job's exclamation stood before us, "pawing the earth with his foot, and snuffing the battle afaroff." But still he obtrudes not himself, into the subject-matter of the testimonial, except as an effective foil, impressing more strongly the ideas to be conveyed by the whole. Cool, reflecting, and observant, the Duke sits like a general who perceives the game already in his hand; but how much more sagacious calmness does the action of his restive horse convey, by the comparison of very opposite characters thus forced upon the attention of the spectator. Neither must it escape observation, how much the depressed head and arching neck of the animal assist in producing that classic unity of effect, which is produced in a grouped scene, where a pyramidal outline has been successfully preserved. In features and form the Duke is represented as he was a quarter of a century ago. The costume also is adapted to the time to which the statuette refers, and which may naturally be presumed to be the year of Waterloo. The two greatest generals of the day had not previously been actually opposed in personal command; and as Napoleon's statuette, it is to b hoped, will always accompany our present subject, it is but right and proper therefore that these rival heroes should be represented as they contemporaneously appeared on that occasion, especially as in future history they will ever be mutually suggestive of each other's career. The costume chosen strongly indicates the simplicity and truth of exalted genius. No blanket-like toga, or stirrupless lower limbs, detracts from the dignity or the feeling of what ought to be the appointments and dress of an English field-marshal on active service; and we defy all comparison for real classical effect with all or any of the many sculptured absurdities in Greek or Roman attire, which a wretchedly snobbish taste has succeeded in erecting in some of the finest situations in the metropolis. We admire exceedingly the character of the friezed cocked hat of the rank Count D'Orsay has chosen for his Wellington. Nothing produced so disparaging an expression of opinion respecting Wyatt's monster in its passage to the arch, than the wavering tremulousness of the plume in the hat. As it jolted along, the tinker was uppermost in the minds of the spectators, and a littleness was suggested by the circumstance that quite overcame the sublimity, magnitude of any kind in motion is so calculated to produce.

And after all the thought and labour expended in producing this exquisitely sculptured gem, and all the admiration it elicited during the period of its exhibition in Regent Street, Count D'Orsay's statuette cannot be allowed to remain concealed and forgotten among other beautiful but less worthy products of the same *studio*. Copies cast and modelled in silver for the *recherche* galleries of continental noblemen only, are so many positive reflections upon national taste. For ourselves, we are astonished at the apathy displayed by those whose fame and fortunes are based upon the success of Wellington's genius, taking no opportunity of testifying their feeling and their share in his history by procuring so pleasing a testimony of the connection, and so proud a memorial for family feelings as these statuettes of Napoleon and Wellington are well calculated to be.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MURDER COMMITTED UNDER INSANITY. — *Mary Ann King*, a healthy-looking woman, aged twenty-five, was charged, on the coroner's inquisition, with the wilful murder of James King, an infant, to whom she had shortly before given birth. Mr. Doane appeared for the prosecution. Amelia Lyons, the mother of the prisoner, stated that on the 22d of January last her daughter was delivered of twins, a boy (the deceased) and a girl. Shortly afterwards she appeared to be labouring under insanity, as she talked incoherently upon religious subjects, and about her children, and dying. On the 31st of that month she was in her room; her (the prisoner's) husband was also there. Her daughter was in bed, suckling the infants. Having observed indications of insanity on the previous Thursday, she was afraid to leave her alone, and having occasion to go to the fireplace, she desired her husband to watch her. She turned towards the fire, and the next moment the husband exclaimed, "Oh! mother, she has thrown herself on one of the children." He pulled her up, but she again flew at the child, and bit him on the cheek. They succeeded in getting the child away, on whose face they found two marks, and a little blood. She took the child to Mr. Mason, a surgeon in the neighbourhood, whilst her husband held her daughter down on the bed with a sheet. She raved, and besought him to take care of her children. The child died three weeks and two days after. Mr. Mason, a surgeon, in High Street, Newington, stated that the child was brought to him about ten o'clock in the evening in question. He found his face, especially his left cheek and the mouth, covered with blood. Inflammation ensued, and he attended the child until his death. From feelings of humanity he visited the prisoner the same night, and found her perfectly insane. She was wholly unconscious of what she was saying or doing. Mr. Justice Earle suggested to the jury, that if they were satisfied that the woman was unconscious at the time, that they should acquit her on the ground of insanity. The jury accordingly acquitted the prisoner on that ground.

COINING. — *James Morris*, aged 26, was convicted on two indictments, charging him with having counterfeited a half-crown, and of having a mould in his possession. Sergeant Brenan and a body of constables proceeded to a house in Duck Lane, Westminster. He broke into a room, and found the prisoner with a pipkin in his hand at the window, from which he threw several articles, amongst which were several counterfeit shillings. He was crushing a half-crown mould under his feet. A counterfeit half-crown was taken from him, but it was so hot that the sergeant was obliged to put it into his pocket, and another from the same mould was found in his possession. There was a clear fire and a galvanic battery in the room The prisoner shouted from the window, and brought some hundreds of the denizens of that part of the metropolis. who assaulted the police severely, and enabled the prisoner to escape. Some time after, he was arrested at a house in the Borough, in the very act of coining; several dies and other coining implements were found and twenty-two counterfeit half crowns, fifty shillings, and a number of crown pieces. He blew out a candle which was on the table, and jumped out of the window. He was, however, immediately arrested. It appeared that the prisoner had been known to the police as a coiner for sixteen years. The prisoner besought the court to deal mercifully with him, on account of his having a wife and five young children. He said he had been driven to the crime in order to provide food for them. His parish had refused him relief. Mr. Justice Maule sentenced the prisoner to be transported for fifteen years on each indictment — thirty years altogether.

George Wilmott, 55, labourer, was indicted for cutting and wounding Susannah Haynes, with intent to murder her. It appeared from the evidence that Mrs. Haynes lived with her husband in a cottage, situate in rather a lonely position at Holloway, called Pendive Terrace. The prisoner lived in the same neighbourhood, and appeared to have been on friendly terms with the prosecutrix and her husband up to the time of the transaction in question, which took place on the evening of the 14th November. At that time it appeared that the prisoner went to the cottage, where Mrs. Haynes was alone at the time, awaiting her husband's return to supper, and after some ordinary conversation, while the prosecutrix was in the act of turning towards the fire, she received a tremendous blow upon the head from the prisoner. She seized him, and a struggle took place between them, during which she received other injuries, but at length her cries brought assistance, and the prisoner made his escape. The prosecutrix was found in a fainting state, and almost covered with blood; and it appeared from the testimony of the surgeon that the injuries she received were of a very serious character, and that at one time he apprehended a fatal result. When the prisoner was apprehended he admitted he had assaulted the prosecutrix, and said he had done it for satisfaction and revenge. The jury found the prisoner guilty upon that count of the indictment charging his intent to do grievous bodily harm, and Mr. Justice Erle sentenced him to be transported for life.

LAW.

THE LONDON MEDICAL DIRECTORY.—His lordship the Master of the Rolls, on Saturday last, granted an injunction against John S. B. Budgett, of Temple Chambers, Fleet Street, and John Johnson, of Brook Street, Holborn, to restrain them from printing and publishing a work under the title of "The London Medical Directory," the same being printed from an elaborate work, bearing a similar title, published by Mr. Churchill, the medical bookseller.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS.—IN RE WM. L. WOOD.—Tuesday was appointed for the choice of assignees, in the case of this bankrupt, who was an ironmonger in Gracechurch Street. A proof was tendered, on the part of the trustees under the bankrupt's marriage settlement. The deed being produced, it appeared, amongst other things, the bankrupt had entered into a covenant to insure his life and keep up the annual payments, and that such policy of insurance should be for the benefit of the bankrupt's wife. The claim now made was for the value of the policy, as estimated by the actuary, the bankrupt not being in a condition to perform his covenant. The learned commissioner, after hearing the argument and reading several cases, decided that such a proof was inadmissible. Another question arose as to the delivery of some goods after the bankruptcy. It appeared the fiat was opened about two o'clock in the day, and goods ordered by the bankrupt were delivered in two or three hours afterwards; the question arose as to whether they could be retained as part of the stock of the bankrupt, and applied for the general benefit of the creditors. The learned commissioner said that the goods must either be returned, or considered as purchased by the assignees to continue the business for a time. The assignee said he should return the goods. The estate being likely to yield a fair dividend, an allowance to the bankrupt was granted without opposition.

POLICE.

MARYLEBONE. — THE CHEAP OMNIBUSES.—On Tuesday, *Richard Prior*, *Thomas Hobbs*, and *James Clarke*, drivers of omnibuses belonging to the Metropolitan Joint Stock Conveyance Company, and whose carriages convey passengers for the small charge of 2*d*. from the Star and Garter, Edgeware Road, to Hungerford Market, a distance of two miles and a half, appeared before Mr. Rawlinson upon summonses obtained by inspector Hunt, of the D division, charging them with having stopped in certain thoroughfares, viz. the Edgeware Road, for a longer period than was necessary for loading or unloading, or for taking up or setting down passengers. Police Constable 95 D gave evidence in support of the several complaints, and two of the defendants were fined 5*s*. each. The summons against the third party was dismissed.

Mr. Crawford, the manager of the company's vehicles, complained that the police did not act impartially, inasmuch as summonses were continually issued against the new company, whilst the proprietors of the original 6*d*. omnibuses were left unmolested by the police, although they were daily acting in opposition to the law to a much greater extent than their less favoured rivals were. The fines inflicted were immediately paid, and after the case was thus finally disposed of, Mr. Crawford re-entered the court, and was about to set forth to Mr. Rawlinson the shameful and unjust means resorted to by the old company, with the view of putting down the low priced vehicles, when he was told by the magistrate that the cases brought before him had been disposed of, and that he was of course at liberty to indict the parties for conspiracy if he thought proper.

THAMES.—FLORES' EXPEDITION.—*Colonel Richard Wright*, consul-general for the state of Ecuador, and alleged to be head of an expedition which was said to be lately fitting out from this country for South America, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Evans of the Thames police, with a violation of the 2d section of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 59th of George III. chap. 69. Mr. Ballantine attended for the defence; whilst Mr. Potbury, from the office of the solicitor to the customs, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Potbury briefly opened the case, stating that he should lay before the magistrate sufficient evidence to justify a remand, and, upon the next examination, the case would be presented in a perfect shape. Captain Harvey Tuckett, the informer in the case, whose name, in connection with the Earl of Cardigan, has been so often before the public, was then sworn. He deposed that he was formerly in the British army, and held a commission in the 11th Hussars as captain. On or about the 12th of October last, hearing that Colonel Wright was the recognised agent of an expedition intended for the invasion of the Ecuador, he called upon him at his residence, No. 60. Haymarket, with an introductory letter. The colonel read the letter, and asked him if he was desirous of joining the expedition. He asked him to what part of South America the expedition was to proceed against, and he answered against Ecuador. He asked him if there was to be any advance. Colonel Wright replied that two months' pay would be appropriated to every officer. Witness observed that it was too little, and would not pay the preliminary expenses. Colonel Wright said that was the amount appropriated by the commission, which, he understood, was a Spanish one. After some further conversation, he promised to consider the matter. The informer added, that Colonel Wright informed him ammunition and stores were to be sent out with the expedition, and were to include 4000 stand of arms, rockets, 56-pounders, and howitzers. He was informed the arms were to be sent out for his regiment to Corunna in a separate vessel, as it would not be safe to send them out in the Glenelg, which was to be General Flores' flag-ship. The three vessels named to him as forming the expedition from the Thames, were the Glenelg frigate, and Monarch and Neptune steamers. They were to proceed to Corunna in the first instance, to join Spanish troops raised in Spain by General Flores. On the 20th of November, he embarked on board the Glenelg. A day or two previous he was informed his destination was to Ferrol, in Spain, and afterwards to proceed round Cape Horn, the Cape de Verd Islands, and to the Ecuador. On the 17th or 18th of November, the officers were all assembled at Colonel Wright's, and placed under his command. The witness, whose narrative was frequently interrupted by questions from the magistrate and Mr. Potbury, and objections from Mr. Ballantine, jun., and whose evidence was somewhat unconnected, here corrected himself relating to dates, and said the officers were placed under his command about the 10th or 11th of November. On the 20th of the same month he called on Col. Wright, for the purpose of proceeding to Gravesend, and was informed by him the Glenelg had left the docks the day previous, and 220 men had been embarked at Gravesend. The informer also stated that he saw Colonel Wright on the 16th of December, and mentioned to the defendant the order to leave the vessel by the Customs, and wished to know what further instructions he had. Colonel Wright replied, that he had no further occasion for their services, and they might go where they pleased. In the course of the same afternoon, Sir James Hay came down to the Glenelg, and delivered 2*l*. to each officer for expenses.

The witness was then subjected to a long and severe cross-examination by Mr. Ballantine, jun., who first asked him if he was not the informer? Captain Tuckett: Exactly so. Mr. Ballantine, jun.: And if you had had the 65*l*. would you have laid the information? Captain Tuckett—No, Sir. Mr. Ballantine—And because you could not get 65*l*. you become a public informer, and seek to get it in another way. Captain Harvey Tuckett said he had attempted to get 65*l*. for himself, and money for other officers, as an indemnification for their losses. Mr. Ballantine, jun.—Should you have laid this information if you had obtained the money? Captain Tuckett—No, I should not. He then went on to state, in answer to other questions from Mr. Ballantine, jun., that he had endeavoured to obtain 500*l*. from Colonel Wright to pay the officers, and to relieve the half starved emigrants. He pledged his honour very frequently to relieve the poor men, and himself and other officers had made representations on their behalf. He had fed many of the poor fellows himself. After more evidence of the same character, Mr. Ballantine replied, in which he complained of the Government for the first time putting the Act in question in force. He also observed that Colonel Wright was a gentleman of great respectability, who had no wish to shrink from an inquiry, or to shift the blame on others. He had come forward as a man of honour should do, and had never in the slightest degree attempted to relieve himself of responsibility, but would willingly meet a jury of his country, and, if he found he had done wrong, do as every loyal subject ought to do—submit to the supremacy of the law. The address of the learned counsel was received with a murmur of applause by the gentlemen connected with the intercepted expedition. After a long conversation, it was agreed upon that the case should be remanded until next Tuesday, the defendant to put in bail for his appearance that day.—Mr. Potbury said the case of Colonel Wright was one of great importance, and required a large amount of bail. He named the colonel himself in 1000*l*., and two sureties in 500*l*. each.—Mr. Ballantine, jun. objected to this; and finally the bail was fixed as follows: the defendant himself in 200*l*., and two sureties of 200*l*. each. Colonel Wright immediately departed with his friends.

WESTMINSTER — ASSAULT ON A SHERIFF'S OFFICER. — *Mr. William Pearson*, a clerk in the Bank of England, was charged with assaulting James Daniels, a sheriff's officer, in the execution of his duty. — Complainant said that he went on Tuesday evening to 77. Ebury Street, Pimlico, with a distress warrant against the goods of Anne Pearson. The lady having refused him an interview, he entered a room which he had just seen the servant leave before she delivered her mistress's message to him, and there found defendant seated with two females. Complainant communicated his business there to them, when the defendant jumped up in a violent manner, and swore he'd throw him out of the window, if he did not leave the place. Defendant then laid hold of him by the shoulders, and endeavoured to force him out of the room, and struck him. The complainant went to the station, leaving his man in possession, and returned with some policemen, when he again informed the defendant that he must obey the law, and that unless he gave him his promise that he would not molest his man, he (complainant) must apply to the inspector on duty for a constable to remain with him, observing at the same time, "That he should take care the Directors of the Bank of England knew what a violent man they'd got;" upon which defendant struck him a violent blow on the head, and was taken into custody. One of complainant's men and a policeman were called to prove the assault. Mr. Broderip observed that it was his duty to send the case before a jury. He then ordered defendant to put in bail for his appearance at sessions, himself in 80*l*., and two sureties in 40*l*. each.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT BY A TAX COLLECTOR. — On Tuesday information was forwarded to all the metropolitan police stations, offering a reward for the apprehension of one of the tax collectors of the parish of St. Pancras, who has absconded, taking with him upwards of 1700*l*., the property of her Majesty's Commissioners of Taxes. He is described as being about forty years of age, five feet ten inches high, fair, light curly hair, thin face, and no whiskers, walks quick, has a feminine voice, and generally wears a blue coat.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday Mr. Bedford concluded an inquiry at St. Georges Hospital relative to the death of William Blackhall, aged 77. It appeared that the deceased, who in his younger days was a groom, had for the last forty years swept the crossings adjoining Apsley House, in consequence of which the cads about Tattersall's were in the habit of calling him "No-ey," and "Duke," at which he expressed great ire. On the 28th of November last one of them so offended him that in running after him across Grosvenor Place he was knocked down by a cab. On being carried to the hospital, he was found to have sustained a compound fracture of the right leg and a scalp wound, of which injuries he shortly died. The inquest was adjourned on the former occasion for the attendance of the cabman, but no blame being now attached to him, a verdict was returned of "Accidental death."

THE SMITHFIELD NUISANCE — At a late hour in the afternoon of Monday, two accidents occurred through the still existing nuisance of Smithfield Market. The first occurred in High Holborn, opposite Kingsgate Street; a gentleman was knocked down by a very powerful bull, and before he could recover himself he was severely trampled upon and gored by the infuriated beast. The second accident occurred in Long Lane, Smithfield; Henry Bennet, a lad of scarcely seven years of age, in attempting to cross the road, was knocked down by a bullock proceeding from the market, and before he could be rescued wounds of a most shocking nature were inflicted.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—On Tuesday information was received by the metropolitan police that two letters, containing notes and bills of exchange amounting to 2229*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*., had been abstracted during transit through the post office, from the firm of W. S. Cheetham, of Nottingham, to the Commercial Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh. All efforts, at present, either to trace the notes or detect the guilty parties have been unsuccessful.

DEATH IN A CHURCH.—During the early service in the parish church of Kensington on Sunday morning last, an old man of eighty, named Charles Fisher, a regular attendant in the free seats, dropped suddenly on the floor of the aisle, and expired. Several of the congregation hastened forward to assist him into the vestry. There he was examined by a surgeon, who declared that the death must have been instantaneous.

THE FIRES OF 1846.—On Monday, Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the London engine establishment, laid before the committee of the brigade his annual report of the fires which have occurred in the metropolitan district during the year 1846. The number of workshops, warehouses, and private dwellings that were entirely destroyed and considerably damaged by fire was 258. The number of similar buildings that were slightly damaged by fire, water, &c., was 576, making a total of 834; a larger number than has ever taken place since the formation of the establishment. Out of the above there were fifteen outbreaks which were attended with loss of life, and the total number of lives lost was twenty-three.

FIRE AT THE QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY OFFICE. — On Saturday morning a fire broke out in a large building, situate in Dean's Yard, Westminster, and known as the Queen Anne's Bounty Office. The flames commenced on the ground-floor and penetrated the roof. The engines of the London Establishment, County, and West of England Companies arrived at the scene of conflagration, and were with all possible speed set to work, but it was nearly three hours before the firemen could get the flames extinguished, and not until the roof was nearly destroyed. Fortunately the whole of the public records were saved. The building and furniture were insured. The business of the office will not be interrupted, but will be carried on in the new rooms adjoining the Bounty Office.

CRUELTY TO A SERVANT.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Bedford resumed, at the Lamb, Clare Market, an inquest, adjourned from the previous day, on Anne Campbell, late servant to Mrs. Levi, fruiterer, Covent Garden. Mary Campbell, mother of deceased, stated that having been informed by Mrs. Hughes, who lived next door to Mrs. Levi, that the latter was cruelly treating her daughter, and that unless witness would leave her child to be killed, she should go to Mrs. Levi's. Witness went there, where she found her daughter screaming, who told her that Mrs. Levi had severely beat her, and put her head under the grate. Mrs. Levi replied that she had not given her half enough, but subsequently promised not to beat her so again. When her daughter came home at twelve o'clock that night, which was Wednesday fortnight, she fainted, and threw up clots of blood. There were black and blue marks on her back and shoulders. She constantly accused Mrs. Levi with having beaten her. She summoned Mrs. Levi, who gave her 10*s*. Her daughter died on Thursday last. Mr. Gill, house surgeon of King's College Hospital, and Mr. Brooks, who had attended the deceased previously, proved that upon a post mortem examination they discovered that the heart and lungs of the deceased had been for some time in a diseased state, and would ultimately have caused death. Verdict, "Natural death from disease of the lungs and heart," and the jury added their opinion that Mrs. Levi had been guilty of great cruelty to the deceased.

SURREY SESSIONS. — At these sessions, on Wednesday, John White, a labourer, aged 28, was sentenced to ten years' transportation for having stolen and killed a sheep, the property of Mr. John Metcalf, a farmer at Ripley. The sheep was killed on Christmas Day, and footsteps were traced from the place where it was slaughtered to the prisoner's cottage; where the carcass was found in readiness for keeping Christmas.

SUICIDE BY PRUSSIC ACID.—An inquest was held on Wednesday by Mr. Carter, at the Surrey Canal Tavern, as to the death of Mr. Charles Young, aged 33, the collector of the paving and lighting rate of the Dover Road district. It appeared by the evidence that on Wednesday evening the deceased went to the above house and ordered a rump steak and some wine, and whilst it was getting ready he appeared in a very excited state. He said he had been out collecting, and he was very tired. He had his dinner and drank several glasses of wine, when a friend who was in the room observed that he had something in his hand, which he took to be the wine glass. Soon after he heard a gurgling in his throat. He was called to but made no answer, and upon Mr. South, the landlord, coming in, the smell of prussic acid was very strong, and a bottle was found on the table which had evidently contained that poison. A surgeon was sent for, but before his arrival Mr. Young was dead. It transpired that the deceased had had some summonses to deliver for nonpayment of the rates, which he had failed to do, and fearing he would lose his situation thereby he had been in a very desponding state. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

On Wednesday morning an inquiry took place before Wm. Carter, Esq., at the Princess Charlotte, Albany Road, Camberwell, as to the death of Mrs. Sarah Gregory, aged 60. Mrs. Martha Burgess stated that the deceased resided in Albany Place. She was the aunt of Mrs. Smith, of St. John's Wood, who left an immense fortune for the education of her children, and the witness was left her executrix. She has never been well since she had known she had lost her husband. Upon the death of Mrs. Smith they removed to Albany Row, Albany Road; and on the 31st of December she went up to her room, and found her lying on a sofa, and vomiting. She asked her what was the matter, and she replied, "I have taken arsenic; this is the worst thing I ever did." Her mind has been singularly altered of late, and she said when witness went up to her, she had taken a great deal, and upon the medical man arriving with the stomach-pump she said, "Oh, it is too late now." She said it was too much for her to do to distribute and attend to the money and children; and the obligations of the will witness considered had turned her brain. From her manner witness feared she would do something. The coroner observed it was a strange case of monomania. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL AT SOMERSET HOUSE.— On Wednesday evening an inquest was held before Wm. Carter, Esq., on the body of William Fardige, Esq., the comptroller at Somerset House. It appeared by the evidence, that on Monday week last the deceased, who resided close by the Duke of York in the Camberwell New Road, where the inquest was held, was putting on his boots, when he became suddenly ill, and fell from his chair and died. Verdict, "That the deceased died from natural causes."

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A WATERMAN.—On Wednesday an inquest was held by Mr. Carter, at the King and Queen, the Deptford end of Rotherhithe, on the body of Thomas Cornish, aged 28. The deceased was a waterman, and plied at the King and Queen Stairs. He had been the means of saving many lives, and had been frequently a witness at Mr. Carter's court, as to the discovery of dead bodies in the river. On Monday night he went down to moor his boat, or alter her position, and he was no more seen alive. His body was subsequently found near the stairs, and it is supposed that in passing along a boom to get to his boat, he slipped and fell into the river. Verdict, "That the deceased was found drowned, but without evidence to show by what means." From the good conduct of the deceased, and his invariably neat clothes, he was usually known by the name of "Clean Cornish."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

READING ROOMS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—A society has been established, having Lord Ashley at its head, for "the purpose of providing free reading-rooms for the labouring classes in the city of London."

GREEN PEAS FOR THE MILLION.—On Tuesday a hawker stood with his barrow close to Temple Bar, selling green peas, just arrived from Holland, at 6d. per quart, shelled. They met with a ready sale.

A SUMMARY OF SKATING.—According to the estimate made by the officers of the Royal Humane Society, the number of skaters and sliders upon the ice in the several ponds from the commencement of the frost up to the 4th instant was 240,000, and yet only one fatal accident has occurred.

FURTHER PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—Last Tuesday night's "Gazette" contains a royal proclamation prorouging Parliament from the 12th to the 19th inst., "for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs."

LADY SALE has administered to the property in this country of her late husband, Colonel Sir R. H. Sale, G.C.B., who died intestate. The personality in England was estimated for duty at 6000*l*.

FIRE AT IRONGATE WHARF.—One of the workmen employed upon the premises before and during the fire has not since been heard of. Fears are entertained that he is burnt.

The "Nuremberg Correspondent" of the 28th ult. states that King Leopold had accepted the mission of mediating between Queen Victoria and King Louis Philippe.

ITALY.—The elevation of M Marini to the rank of cardinal has created some dissatisfaction. On the door of his residence, soon after the news of his elevation, there was found written with chalk, *Prima Cantonata di Pio IX.* (first error of Pius IX.).

RAILWAY THROUGH REGENT'S PARK.—On Saturday last a deputation presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Regent's Park and its vicinity, praying the Marylebone vestry to oppose an application intended to be made next session to form a railway through the Regent's Park.

"BROTHER, BROTHER, WE ARE BOTH IN THE WRONG."—The Hon. Captain Berkeley and the Hon. Craven Berkeley have been on a visit to Earl Fitzhardinge, at Berkeley Castle, during the last few days.

COAST OF AFRICA.—Accounts have been received from her Majesty's ship Kingfisher, Commander Wilmot Horton, of the 21st September. He had taken two slavers within a fortnight of assuming the command of the vessel.

THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS intends giving up to his allotment tenants the rent now being due, and of returning it to those who have paid their respective amounts under the field garden system.

A LETTER from Stockholm of the 26th ult. states that no doubt is entertained of the approaching marriage of the Prince Royal of Sweden with the Princess Louisa of Prussia.

DEATH OF JOSEPH GURNEY, ESQ.—The death of this benevolent gentleman, the well-known banker of Norfolk, took place on Monday last, arising from a fall from his horse a few days previously.

THE POPE'S TOE.—The Pope has abolished the custom of kissing the cross on his slipper, commonly called "kissing the Pope's toe," and, instead, extends his hand to be kissed.

THE "TIEMPO" mentions a report of there being an intention of marrying Don Enrique to one of the daughters of the Duke of Rienzares.

A NOBLE LECTURER.—At Leicester, Lord Courtenay delivered a lecture, in the Literary Institute, on the state of Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Courtenay presided.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—We are happy to learn, from a source on which we place reliance, that Lord John Russell will bring in a bill for the advancement of national education in the ensuing session.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CANADA.—The Earl of Elgin, governor-general of Canada, took his departure on Tuesday, for Liverpool, *en route* for Canada. His lordship had long interviews on Sunday afternoon with Lord John Russell and Earl Grey.

Upwards of 1200 pieces of cannon and howitzers destined for the fortifications of Paris are ready to be placed. They have not as yet been taken to Bourges, as the buildings preparing there to receive them will not be ready until next summer.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.—Large placards are posted near Tower Hill, and the vicinity of the London Docks, inviting shipowners, &c. to take letters of marque against the United States, under the decrees of the Mexican Government, being the first time these forty years that anything of the kind has been attempted.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS *via* Trieste, in anticipation of the India mail, reached London on Saturday morning. The latest dates are—Calcutta, Nov. 22, and Bombay, Dec. 2., thus reaching England in one month.

THE BEY OF TUNIS, during his visit to Paris, evinced more intelligence than is generally found in the Oriental rulers who have been in Europe. His great merit is having abolished the slave-trade in his territory, which he has accomplished with some sacrifice of property.

THE 16TH LANCERS AT CAMBRIDGE.—By an arrangement made with the officers commanding the 16th Lancers, all Cambridge men who shared the dangers of Bhurtpore, Aliwal, and Sobraon will be allowed to revisit their native place, when a public entertainment will be awarded them.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—Up to Tuesday the total amount raised in the metropolis for the relief of the existing distress in the remote parishes of Ireland and Scotland was 13,651*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, of which her Majesty contributes 2000*l.* and Prince Albert 500*l.*

EXPLOSION OF BOILERS.—The constant occurrence of these accidents is disgraceful to us as a nation, and calls for inquiry. It would seem to be necessary that every boiler should be examined by a public officer before it is sent out.

HIGHLAND DESTITUTION.—A deputation is to proceed from Edinburgh to London for the purpose of holding a public meeting here, and laying the claims of the suffering population of the Highlands before the inhabitants of London, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR MAURICE O'CONNELL will shortly vacate his staff appointment in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and that his successor will be Major-General Pitt, whose destination has been inaccurately stated to be New Zealand.

FLORES EXPEDITION.—The trial of Capt. Adderley W. Sleigh, K.T.S., who was to have commanded the naval arm of the expedition destined for South America, on a charge of infringing the Foreign Enlistment Act, is moved by writ of *certiorari* to the Court of Quee 's Bench.

PRICE OF SPIRITS.—Owing to the increasing prices charged by metropolitan distillers, the licensed victuallers have given notice that they will be compelled to advance the price of gin, whiskey, and rum to the extent of about three-pence per pint, or one penny per quartern.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COAL.—At a numerous meeting of the representatives of collieries on the Tyne, Wear, and Tees, on Monday last, a proposition for raising the price of coal 2*s.* per chaldron of 53 cwt. was adopted.

A BRIDEWELL TO BE LET.—On Monday, the magistrates, at the Town Hall, Preston, left the bench without transacting any business. There was not a case for investigation of any description, neither was there a prisoner in bridewell during any part of the preceding evening. This is, indeed, a rare occurrence.

WE REGRET to hear that Mr. Byng, whose intended resignation of the representation of the county of Middlesex was so recently announced, is seriously indisposed.

ANTONIO CABRAL de Sa Nogueira, brother to Viscount de Sa da Bandeira, has arrived by the Iberia from Oporto.

PORTUGUESE DEBT.—The committee of bondholders met on Wednesday, and passed certain resolutions condemnatory of the tax to be levied upon the dividends, but under the circumstances have advised the bondholders to accept the dividends, and the deduction unjustly made, under protest.

THE MARRIAGE of Count Trepani with the daughter of the Archduke Charles of Austria is spoken of. The Nuremburg correspondent affirms that the relations of the court of Naples with the cabinet of the Tuileries are much impaired since the Spanish marriages.

GOVERNMENT RETURNS.—Returns have been made, by order of government, from all the counties, containing very full and detailed information relative to the 10*l.* householders.

ON WEDNESDAY, at the Bow Street police-court, William Harrison, the driver of a cart, was fined for breaking through a file of soldiers as they were crossing Wellington Street, in the Strand.

COLONEL COURBY DE COGNORD, who returned lately from Algeria, where he had been long a prisoner of Abd-el-Kader, has been appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 6th regiment of Lancers, in garrison at Nancy.

THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS intends giving up to his allotment tenants the rent now being due, and of returning it to those who have paid their respective amounts under the field garden system.

PROGRESS OF TASTE.—The sale of pictures at the Liverpool Academy's Exhibition, has this year amounted to 1700*l.*

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The Admiralty have directed a report to be made of the number of oranance ships in Portsmouth harbour that have their tanks on board, and the quantity of water each ship at present stows.

RUMOURS are afloat that the proprietors of the East Lothian Central Railway are in negociation with Mr. Hud on for the sale of that line, extending, as it does, through the valley of the Tyne and the principal lime and coal districts of the richest agricultural county in Scotland.

PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.—A very large quantity (amounting to several thousands) of shovels, spades, wheelbarrows, and other stores, were shipped a few days since on board the ordnance sloop, Lord Vivian, for Cork and other ports in Ireland, for the use of the public works in that country.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The Government have determined to supersede the miserable admiralty mail-packets employed between Malta and Marseilles, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, who have so efficiently performed their contracts in conveying the mails and passengers between Southampton and Alexandria, are to convey the overland mails *via* Marseilles to and from Malta.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, the ministerial leader in the House of Lords, will give a banquet to a large number of members of the Upper House, on the 18th instant.

COFFEE TRADE IN HOLLAND.—By letters from Holland, we learn that a considerable speculation in coffee has been commenced, and a rise of price has been the consequence. The prices in the London market has accordingly advanced.

THOMAS CLARKSON.—The coloured citizens of Cincinnatti held a public meeting on the 2d ult., and passed resolutions eulogistic of the late Thomas Clarkson, and regretting his death. They also resolved to wear mourning for thirty days.

WRECK OF THE EDGAR AT SPITHEAD.—On Saturday the rudder of the Edgar, sunk at Spithead in the year 1711, just 71 years before the loss of the Royal George, and recently recovered by the operations of Major General C.W. Pasley, C.B., was presented by that gentleman to the United Service Museum,

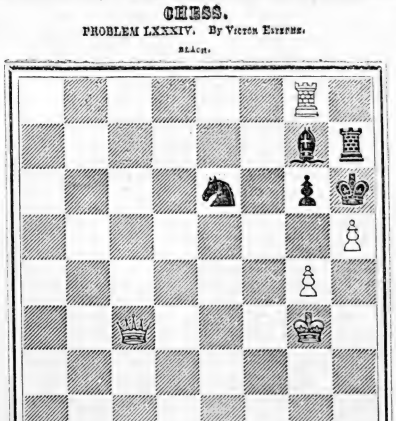
THE FOG.—On Wednesday morning London was darkened by a dense fog, which made gas light necessary in all the shops and other places of business. The navigation of the river was altogether suspended, as it was impossible, with safety, to propel steam-boats through the darkness.

WE REGRET to learn by private letters the stoppage of the house of Mr. Alexander Rogers, of Calcutta, who served the office of sheriff of London a few years ago. The amount owing by the estate to parties in this country is understood to be inconsiderable.

CHESS.

PROBLEM LXXXIV. By VICTOR ETTEPHE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in four moves.

GAME LXXXIV.

Played between Messrs. St. Amant and Devinck, the former giving the Pawn and move. Extracted from the "Palamede."

N.B. Remove Black K B Pawn.

WHITE (Devinck).	BLACK (St. Amant).	WHITE (Devinck).	BLACK (St. Amant).
1. K P two sq	1. K P one sq	21. Q Kt P two sq	21. Kt to K sq
2. Q P two sq	2. Q B P two sq	22. Q B to Q second	22. B to Q Kt 7th
3. Q P one sq	3. Q P one sq	23. P takes P	23. P takes P
4. Q B P two sq	4. K Kt to K B 3d	24. Q R P one sq	24. Kt to Q third
5. Q Kt to Q B 3d	5. Q Kt to Q R 3d	25. R to K Kt fifth	25. Q R to K B sq
6. K P two sq	6. K P one sq	26. Kt to K Kt sq	26. B to K B third*
7. K Kt to K B 3d	7. P takes P	27. K P one sq	27. B takes R
8. Q B takes P	8. Q B to K Kt fifth	28. B takes B	28. R to K B fourth
9. Q to Q fourth+	9. Q to Q second	29. B to K R sixth	29. Kt to K sq
10. K takes Q	10. K takes Q	30. K B takes R	30. R takes B
11. Q R P one sq	11. Q R to K sq	31. R to K fourth	31. K Kt to its 2d
12. K B to Q third	12. Q Kt to Q B 3d	32. B takes Kt	32. Kt takes B
13. K to B second	13. K Kt to K R 4th	33. Kt to K second	33. K Kt P one sq
14. Q B to Q second	14. K Kt P one sq	34. Kt to K Kt third	34. R to K B sq
15. Q R to K sq	15. K R to K Kt 2d	35. R to K Kt fourth	35. K R P one sq
16. K R P one sq	16. Q B takes Kt	36. K R P one sq	36. R to K B fifth
17. P takes B	17. K B to K fourth	37. P takes P	37. R takes R
18. K R to K Kt sq	18. K R to K B sq	38. P takes B	38. P takes P
19. Kt to K second	19. K R to K B 2d	39. Kt to K fourth.	39. Black resigns.
20. Q B to K R sixth	20. Q R to Q Kt sq		

* It would be better to give check with the Bishop at Q fifth.

Solution to Problem LXXXIII.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q B P two sq	1. Kt to Q B second.
2. Kt to K seventh checkmate.	

MONEY MARKET.

The Consol Market has been firm at 93¾, and for immediate transfer the same values have been borne. The Reduced Three per Cents. have been quoted at 94. India Bonds at 20*s.* premium, and Exchequer bills at 1*l.* to 1*l.* 1*s.* premium.

In the Foreign market there has not been any considerable amount of business transacted in the Spanish. The official quotations are for Russian, 111; Spanish Three per Cents., 36¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 59¾; Four per Cent. Certificates, 99¾.

The Railway Shares and Scrip Markets have not been very brisk.

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, JAN. 1.

BANKRUPTS.—G. WHITE, Chichester, Sussex, patten-maker.—G. F. HOWE, Chester Place, Kennington, merchant.—F. A. HANAFORD, Exeter, bookseller.—W. GIBBS, Wexford, Gloucestershire, baker.—E. KIRKE, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, coal-dealer.—J. WILKINSON, Stockton-upon-Tees, ship-owner.—J. GRIFFITHS, Liverpool, stationer.—T. ROBINSON, Wavertree, Liverpool, builder.

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, JAN. 5.

BANKRUPTS.—M. C. JOHNSTONE, Lamb's Conduit Street, draper.—W. RICHARDS, Old Street, retailer of beer.—E. SKOWDON, Alton, Southampton painter, plumber, and glazier. J. TERRY, Wych Street, Strand, licensed victualler.—J. DAVIS, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, haberdasher.—H. GREEN, Birmingham, button manufacturer.

MARKETS.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN.—Averages of grain as made up to Saturday last:—Last week, wheat, 61*s.* 6*d.*; barley, 34*s.* 3*d.*; oats, 17*s.* 2*d.*; rye, 42*s.* 8*d.*; beans, 42*s.* 10*d.*; peas, 40*s.* 8*d.* Duty, wheat, 4*s.* 0*d.*; barley, 2*s.* 0*d.*; oats, 1*s.* 6*d.*; rye, 2*s.* 0*d.*; beans, 2*s.* 0*d.*; peas, 2*s.* 0*d.*

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—Our markets were rather heavily supplied, while the general demand was in a sluggish state, as follows:—Beef, from 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; and pork, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.* per sibs, by the carcass.

NEWPORT NEW WHOLESALE MARKET.—Prices per sibs. by the carcass: Beef, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; mutton, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; pork, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*

CHICKENTAIL, JAN. 6.—All kinds of stock moved off slowly, on the following terms:—Beef, from 3*s.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; mutton, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*; veal, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; and pork, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per sibs. Suckling calves, 18*s.* to 28*s.*; quarter-old store pigs, 16*s.* to 19*s.*; and milch cows, with their small calf, 16*l.* to 18*l.* each.

REGENT'S PARK HAY MARKET.—Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay, 78*s.* to 80*s.*; inferior ditto, 45*s.* to 60*s.*; superior clover, 90*s.* to 95*s.*; inferior ditto, 65*s.* to 80*s.*; straw, 29*s.* to 33*s.* per load of 36 trusses.

SMITHFIELD HAY MARKET.—Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay, 75*s.* to 76*s.*; inferior ditto, 45*s.* to 60*s.*; superior clover, 90*s.* to 96*s.*; inferior ditto, 65*s.* to 80*s.*; straw, 31*s.* to 33*s.* per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—Meadow hay, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 16*s.*; clover ditto, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*; and straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.* per load. Supply good, and trade dull.

NEW HUNGERFORD MARKET.—Fish Market: turbots, 4*s.* 0*d.* to 20*s.*; brills, 1*s.* to 8*s.*; codfish, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.*; haddocks, 1*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; Dublin Bay ditto, 6*s.* to 0*s.*; whitings, 6*d.* to 9*d.*, and lobsters, 1*s.* 0*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* each; soles, 6*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; Torbay do. 9*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* per pair; smelts, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; fresh herrings, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*, and Thames flounders, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per dozen; eels, 0*d.* to 1*s.* 0*d.*; and crimped skate, 8*d.* to 10*d.* per lb. Supply quite, trade moderate.—Poultry, Game, and Meat Markets: Prices here are quoted as on last day. Supply moderate, trade middling.—Hay Market: Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay, 3*l.* 13*s.* to 3*l.* 16*s.*; inferior ditto, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 0*s.*; superior clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 16*s.*; inferior ditto, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*; straw, 1*l.* 8*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.* per load of 36 trusses.

COAL MARKET, JANUARY 6.

(Prices of Coals per Ton at the close of the Market.)

Buddle's West Hartley	21	0	Wall's-end:—		
Carr's Hartley	21	0	Newmarch	21	0
Davison's West Hartley	21	0	Northumberland	21	9
Holywell Main	22	0	Eden Main	23	3
New Tanfield	17	0	Belmont	23	6
Original Tanfield	16	9	Hawell	24	9
Ord's Redheugh	17	6	Hetton	22	6
Tanfield Moor	19	3	Lambton	24	3
Townley	18	6	Stewart's	24	6
West Hartley	21	0	Whitwell	22	9
West Wylam	21	0	High Thornley	22	6
Wylam	20	9	Kelloe	24	3
Wall's End:—			Brown's Deanery	22	9
Burnhope	21	6	Richardson's Tees	22	0
Hebburn	22	0	South Durham	22	6
Hilda	22	3	Tees	24	3

Ships at market, 61.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JAN. 6.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Our market has been steady to-day, and sales to the extent of 5000 bales have been made. Prices are without change.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.—On the 31st ult., at the Vicarage, Dodford, Northamptonshire, the lady of the Rev. William Thornton, of a daughter.—On the 2d inst., at 117, Camden Villas, Mrs. Henry Thomson, of a daughter.—On the 2d inst., at Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, Mrs. James H. Watherston, of a son.—On the 3d inst., at Dalston, Mrs. W. Ridgeway Bartleit, of a daughter.—On the 3d inst., at North Road House, Hertford, the lady of Thomas Smith, Esq., of a son.—On the 6th inst., in Eaton Place, Belgrave Square, Viscountess Newry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—On the 26th of November, 1846, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Professor of Civil Engineering in the Elphinstone College, to Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Gauntlett, vicar of Olney, Bucks.—On the 29th ult., at the parish church of Whippingham, the Rev. William V. Hennah, incumbent of East Cowes, to Frances, third daughter of Richard Oglander, Esq., of Fairlee.—On the 1st inst., at London, the Rev. James Walker, minister of the Free Church, Carnwath, to Jane, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Strathblane.—On the 6th inst., the Marquis of Thomond, to Anne, widow of Rear-Admiral Fane, and sister of the late Sir Charles Flint.

DIED.—On the 17th of October, Lieutenant James Shaw, of the 10th Light Cavalry, in his 23d year. This enterprising young officer lost his leg at Maharajpore, and subsequently accompanied Lord Ellenborough to England. He died of brain fever on his way up the country, on board the steamer Indus.—At Kurrachee in Scinde, on the 24th of November, from fever, Lieutenant T. B. Stanley, of the Bombay Artillery, eldest son of Edward Stanley, Esq., of Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, aged 22.—At Malta, at the residence of her brother, on the 22d ult., sincerely regretted by those who know her best, Margaret, the beloved sister of Dr. William C. Watt, Deputy Inspector of the Royal Naval Hospital.

HINTS, FACTS, AND FANCIES.

SPARE MINUTES.—Spare minutes are the gold dust of time; and Young was writing a true, as well as a striking line, when he taught that "Sands make the mountain, moments make the year." Of all the portions of our life, the spare minutes are the most fruitful in good or evil. They are gaps through which temptations find the easiest access to the garden of the soul.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.—The "Journal de la Haye' published a letter from Cologne, describing a most extraordinary phenomenon which occurred on the night of Saturday the 19th ult. on the banks of the Rhine, opposite Unkel. A perfect volcanic eruption, preceded and accompanied by a subterranean noise, which might have been mistaken for an approaching hurricane, has created a mountain (of fragments it is true) of from 180 to 200 feet in height. There exists on the spot referred to a quarry of basaltic stone, used for paving the roads in the neighbourhood. A large plain extends between the Rhine and the quarry, which is traversed by the high road; this plain has been transformed into a mountain of ruins, and the road has been thrown at least 100 feet into the air. Nothing can be more terrific, than the appearance of this mountain; it is a chaos, which represents marvellously the confusion produced by an immense mine which has been exploded. On the north of the quarry there exists a lofty mountain, which was cleft from top to bottom at the moment when the plain was raised into the air. Another account adds, that a landslip has rendered the road between Overwinter and Remagen (Lower Rhine) impassable. The Basalt Peak, known as the Unkelstein, has been in motion since five o'clock in the morning of the 20th of December. It seems to have lost the natural buttress by which it was supported on the side next the Rhine by a fracture of the basalt rock, and thus to have become loosened from the mountain on which it rested. During the disruption several wide cracks appeared in the rock. The pressure of the falling basalt cliff has raised the side next the Rhine to a height of sixty feet, and this remarkable rise continued incessantly for a length of near 800 feet, until the afternoon of the same day. A dull noise beneath the surface, and the masses of earth and basalt blocks rising and breaking loose, at first caused the idea of volcanic powers being at work. The pressure of the overhanging mountain, however, fully explains this remarkable phenomenon of nature. How long this movement will still continue, and what great destruction it may yet cause, cannot at present be determined. Such a stupendous operation of nature has not, we believe, occurred in Germany for centuries.

LIME v. RATS.—A gentleman who had occasion to use considerable lime about his premises, which had hitherto been much infested with rats, says that those destructive vermin had suddenly ceased to appear and annoy him. "Before using the lime," says he, "you could scarcely walk across the yard at night without treading on them." Around the principal holes he deposited a small portion of fresh unslackened lime, which evidently had the effect of driving them from these places, which they before resorted to in great numbers. The above is a simple and cheap method of getting rid of this annoying and destructive pest.

HOW TO BUILD BRICKWORK DURING FROST.—To the proportion of six bushels of river sand mix one pound of common salt; instead of screening the sand wash it, and let it be well saturated with water. Then take the usual proportion of greystone lime, which must be ground, and make it up the same as concrete to the proper consistency. The mortar should be used while warm, and if convenient the brickwork should be covered up for one night.

BEET ROOT BREAD.—Another of our friends has sent us a slice of beet root bread, made of wheaten flour and beet root in equal quantities. The colour of the bread is rather dark, resembling rye bread, but the taste is sweet and agreeable. Our correspondent says that the kneading of the flour and beet root is the same as when flour alone is used, except that no water is required to make it into dough, the liquid absorbed by the boiled beet root being sufficient to make the mixture. He adds, that in his own family they have frequently had beet root as a vegetable at the dinner table.

PLEASURES OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE.—A woman residing near Woodlands, on the Moonee Ponds, had occasion to go to a cradle in the house, and thrusting her hand among the clothes, judge of her horror upon finding her fingers grasping the cold slimy back of a large snake. Terrified as she was, she, however, possessed sufficient presence of mind to make no alarm, but went immediately and informed the men who were working near the house. The men accordingly came with the woman, and one of them getting a gun, the other approached the cradle with a long stick in his hand, and having commenced annoying the snake, the reptile was instantaneously seen to emerge from the cradle, and stand erect upon its tail. The man who had the gun then fired with fatal effect. The snake measured about four feet and a half in length. A child about 18 months old had been only a quarter of an hour out of the cradle.

"Blackwood's Lady's Magazine" contains the following little notice of a circumstance that occurred some twenty years back or more, in which her Majesty and a well known herbalist were prominent actors:—"When velocipedes were all the rage, on the gravel platform, facing the palace, Kensington-gardens, stood one of peculiar make, having three wheels; and between the hind wheels were fixed a chaise body, in red morocco. During this gentleman's examination of the make of the vehicle (for at that time there was no railing round the gravelled platform), a group of persons came up the steps from the palace, the lady having in her arms Princess Victoria. Her royal uncle, taking her in his arms, placed her in the body of the chaise; a young man in green livery then crossed the machine in the usual manner. He then commenced stepping very quick. Now, you must know, this platform of gravel being an oblong square, about two feet high above the walk, on the third turn of this vehicle one of the hind wheels fell over the corner. This must have caused a severe fall of our dear, beloved Princess Victoria, had it not been for the fortunate presence of mind of Mr. Wm. Grimstone, of the Herbary, Highgate, who stepped forward and caught the body of the chaise, at the same time preventing our beloved princess from falling out. He assisted in setting it right again; but before the servant had gained the other side, he was stopped by her royal uncle, who took her out of the chaise; then walking up to the corner where Mr. Wm. Grimstone was standing, his Royal Highness most politely thanked him for his timely assistance."

SMALL AREAS FOR LARGE STATUES.—The ancients almost invariably placed their largest monuments, whether of architecture or sculpture, in a confined space, so that the first point of view was at such a distance that their grandeur of effect was proportioned to the increased cost and labour of their execution. This cost, if, as the size of the object is increased, you increase without limit the space in which it is placed, is entirely thrown away. The monolithic column of St. Petersburg is reduced to insignificance by its position in the centre of an extensive review ground; while that of Trajan, on the contrary, possesses the full value of its dimensions, from the comparatively small extent of the forum in which it is situated. Still more contracted in their dimensions were the receptacles of the colossal statues of the Greeks of the greatest celebrity, viz. the cells of their temples; and the authority of the ancients, though by no means to be implicitly followed, yet, as showing us the opinion of those who were at least capable of imagining and executing works which, mutilated as they now are, still are looked upon as the masterworks of human genius, must surely be of some value.

EARLY PROPOSAL FOR AN ENGLISH COLLEGE OF ART.—At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, held on the 17th instant, a communication from the Rev. Joseph Hunter was read, on the subject of a proposal for the establishment of a royal academy of art as early as the year 1617, and which was agitated till 1626. A manuscript in the society's library (No. 103.) relates to it, and three others among the Harleian MSS.; but the main source from which Mr. Hunter derived his information was a MS. in his own possession, written by Sylvanus Morgan in 1661. James's Academe or College of Art, as it was termed, was to have had a common seal, 200*l* a year, and certain privileges. Papers were to be discussed; the members were to bear an "order;" and it was proposed to convert Windsor Castle into an English Olympus! The projector, Bolton, gave a list of eighty-four persons suggested as the first members of the academy, in which appeared the name of Inigo Jones.

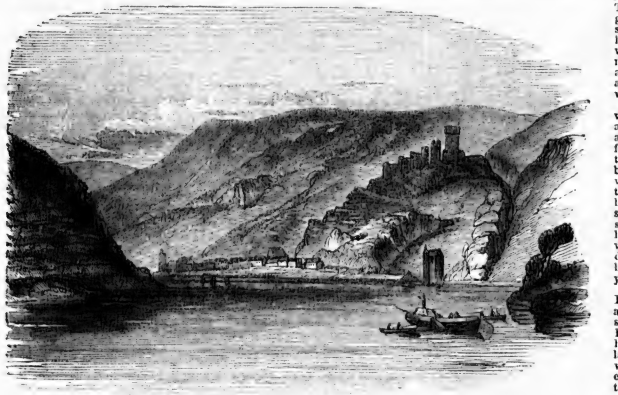
CASTLES ON THE RHINE.

As a companion page to the Castles of England which appeared in our last number, we this week have selected a few engravings of similar structures on the Continent. These have been taken from the beautiful illustrations that renders the Rhine Book of Frederick K. Hunt such an agreeable hand-book for the instruction and direction of summer tourists. Well does it merit the honour so graciously



RHEINDIEBACH.

extended to it, being dedicated, by express permission, to her Majesty. Our first cut refers to the round tower and crumbling walls of Fustenberg, which rise above Rheindiebach. This is one of the strong holds (now dismantled) surmounting the high grounds above Bacharach, the most celebrated wine-producing district on the Rhine with the single exception of Coblentz. Bacharach is an ancient town, the inhabitants of which boast that its name was conferred in honour of the god Bacchus, whose favour is so sufficiently testified by the abundance and excellence of the wine produced in its neighbourhood. Cyrus Redding, the historian of the grape, we find adopted the same idea, and his observations upon the wines of Germany, which refer particularly to the districts in which are situated the subjects of our engravings, we quote, with Mr. Hunt's remarks also, for



ST. GOARHAUSEN, AND THE CAT'S CASTLE.

the information of our readers, feeling assured that very little description is requisite for the castles themselves, since they are so admirably represented by the pencil of the artist.

Had the etymology been treated metaphorically, to describe the vine country on the Rhine, and some of its tributary rivers, it would not have been out of place to call it the country of Bacchus. The Germans boast of four other places sacred to Bacchus: Steegbach, situated on a hillock, they call the ladder of Bacchus; Diebach, the finger (*digitus*); Handbach, or Mannersbach, the hand; and Lorch, or Laurea, the bay of laurel. Formerly it was impossible to enter a German house without being offered "large jacks of wine," so attached were they to the rites of their purple deity. The banks of these rivers are covered with vineyards. The Rhine, Moselle, Neckar, and Mayn are gardens of the vine. Nor have the Germans been content with cultivating the banks of rivers alone, but the higher lands are planted with the greatest success. It matters very little whether the territory of Treves poured out its abundance in the time of the Romans or of Charlemagne; the Germans have enjoyed it since the year 400; and the Frenchman who said that the Germans had found out the perpetual motion in their cups, or tall old wine glasses, was not far from the truth. The German loves his glass; and while he cultivates his vines, let the good burgher of Treves swallow his Augenscheimer, his Thiergartner, Schanert, and Pitcher, provided he will allow the foreigner to share a little of the superfluity of his golden vintage. From Bonn to Coblentz, and from the latter city to Mayence, the country is covered with vineyards. The Joannisberger of "father" Rhine, the Grunehneuser or the Braunebergerof the Moselle, and the Hockheimer of the Mayn, each distinguish and hallow their respective rivers in the eyes of the connoisseur in wine.

Whoever has visited the noble Rhine must have felt sensible of the beauty of its vineyards, covering steep and shore, interlaced with the most romantic ruins, towns ancient and venerable, smiling villages, and the rapid broad German rivers reflecting the rich scenery on its banks. From Mentz even to Bonn, the vineyards of the Rhine are observed to greater advantage than any similar cultivation in other countries: Erbach, enthroned on its vines; the Rheingau, its Johannisberg on a crescent hill of red soil, adorned with cheering vegetation; Mittelheim, Geisenheim, and Rüdsheim, with its strong, fine-bodied wine, the grapes from which bask on their promontory of rock, in the summer sun, and imbibe its generous heat from dawn to setting; then again, on the other side, Bingen, delightful, sober, majestic, with its terraces of vines, topped by the chateau of Klopp. The river and its riches, the corn and fruit which the vicinity produces, all remind the stranger of a second Canaan. The Bingerloch, the ruins, and the never-failing vines scattered among them, like verdant youth revelling amid age and decay, give a picture nowhere else exhibited, uniting to the joyousness of wine the sober tinge of meditative feeling. The hills back the picture, covered with feudal relics or monastic remains, below Asmannhäusen to Lorch, mingled with the purple grape. Bacharach is near, the wine of which—probably the fancy of the drinkers having changed, is now pronounced second-rate in quality, though, not long ago, even the French celebrated it in their Bacchanalian songs—is still very good, fashion may say what it chooses. Landscapes of greater beauty, joined to the luxuriance of fruitful vine culture, can nowhere be seen; perhaps there is something to be added, for the alliance of wine, and its agreeable qualities, with the noble scenery of the river. The mind will have its associations upon all subjects.

To the north of Coblentz the wines are of little comparative note, though Bodendorf, near Bonn, has been said to produce a Rhenish wine of the second growth, thus far to the north. Coblentz is about the latitude of Plymouth, while Mayence itself is nearly on the same parallel with the Lizard in Cornwall. Either on the Rhine, or on its tributary rivers between those two places, all the most celebrated wines of Germany are grown. None of the better wines of France are grown so far to the north. It is at Coblentz that the soil first becomes particularly well adapted for the cultivation of the vine. The right bank descending is most noted for its wines; but the vineyards, in many parts, cover both banks.

At Coblentz let us rest. On the castle of Ehrenbreitstein, the bright stone of honour, our reader's attention may be pleasantly arrested, divided between admiration of the fanciful beauty of the name of this stronghold and of the stout struggles here so often maintained by German independence against French aggression and invasion:—

> Here Ehrenbreitstein, with her shatter'd wall
> Black with the miner's blast upon her height,
> Yet shows of what she was, when shell and ball
> Rebounding idly on her strength did light,
> A tower of victory! from whence the flight
> Of baffled foes was watch'd along the plain;
> But Peace destroy'd what War could never blight,
> And laid those proud roofs bare to summer's rain,
> On which the iron shower for years had pour'd in vain.—BYRON.

At Coblentz the sons of Charlemagne met to divide their father's empire into France, Germany, and Italy; there, also, Edward III., in 1338, met the Emperor Louis, and was by him appointed vicar of the empire; and at Coblentz the French raised a monument, in 1814, to commemorate the subjugation of Russia, as they reared a column at Boulogne in honour of their invasion of England. Soon after the inscription was finished, the Russian commander entered Coblentz, in pursuit of Bonaparte. With memorable and caustic wit he left the braggadocia as it stood, just adding—"Vu et approuvé par nous, Commaudant Russe de la Ville de Coblence, Janvier 1 er, 1814." Here, also, is the monument to the young and gallant General Marceau, killed at the battle of Altenkirchen, 1796.

Turning back upon our route again towards Coblentz, the ruins of the castles of Remberg and Liebenstein, more frequently called "The Brothers," attracted our attention, from the little romantic legend connected with its history:—

Liebenstein, when in its glory, was the abode of a happy family—a father, two sons, and a young female ward. The father was a venerable knight, who in his youth had done good service in the cause of chivalry, and on the field of battle had taken charge of the only daughter of a dying comrade. As years flew on, the old man regarded the child thus bequeathed to him with feelings of increased affection, whilst she—young, rich, and beautiful—was an object of general admiration. What wonder, then, that almost unknown to themselves, both her foster brothers should love her, and that this love should grow up with their growth, and strengthen with their strength, until it became a passion absorbing both their souls. The experienced eye of the father was the first to discover the fatal secret, and when he contemplated the opposite characters of his children, he felt ill at ease. The eldest was thoughtful, cautious, firm in his resolves, and bitter in his resentment; the youngest was rash, impetuous, and changeable; but both were brave, and fond of resolving all differences by the general umpire of the times they lived in—the sword. After much consideration, he called his sons before him, and reminding them that they were brothers, told them what he knew of their feelings, and asked for their resolve. The young Edith, he said, loved both as a sister, but would love one to wedlock if the other was away; they could not both win her, and one must sacrifice his feelings to the happiness of his mistress and his brother. The scene that followed his words was touching, but short. The youngest son displayed an agony of grief, and tore his hair, and called in tones of supplication to his elder brother to think of his sufferings if driven from the sight of her who was his heart's only happiness. With a noble self-denial, this passionate appeal was answered by three words, "Brother, I go," and the next morning saw the young Henry von Beyen on his way to the Holy Wars.

Time flew on, and the nuptials of Edith with Conrad were approaching, when news arrived from Palestine of wonders of bravery achieved by the youthful crusader. The father's heart beat high when listening to the tale of the prowess of his noble son; but the brow of Conrad became gloomy as the praises were repeated, and, unwilling that his brother, who had been conquered in love, should be most glorious in war, the bridegroom forsook the side of his affianced to join the Crusaders. Thus left alone the young Edith languished, and her foster-father, after long waiting for the return of his sons, pined and died, leaving unfinished the towers of Sternberg, which he had raised as a home for his young ward and her husband.

Meantime rumours reached the castle of Liebenstein of Conrad's boisterous gaieties and carelessness to return, and these flying stories were strengthened by the return of Henry at the conclusion of the war, without his brother. When asked by Edith particulars of their career, he ever extolled the bravery of the absentee, and held silence of all else; whilst his conduct towards her was ever that which a sister should receive.

Still they waited Conrad's return, when on a summer evening there was a sound of music approaching Sternberg, and it was soon discovered to be the long-absent Crusader approaching his home. Joyfully the vassals went forth to meet him, and Edith was already standing on the drawbridge anxious to receive her lover, when the news came that Conrad was not alone—he had brought with him a young and beautiful Greek wife!

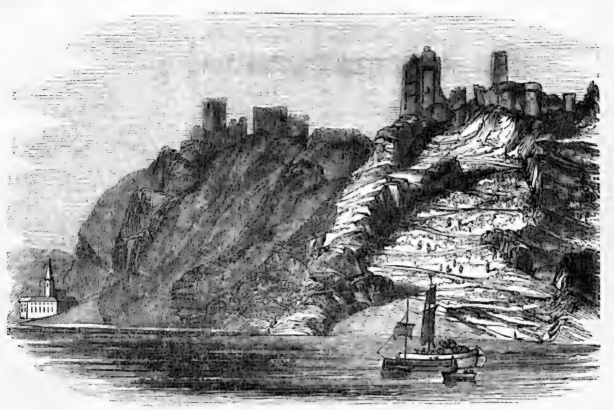
Edith was stricken dumb by the perfidy; Henry was at first astonished, and then enraged. That night he sent a challenge to the new comer to answer with his sword the injustice and insult to his love. At midnight they met, but had no time even to speak of the cause of quarrel, when the forsaken Edith, who had gained intelligence of the intended meeting, threw herself between them. "As you once loved me, Conrad; as you ever nobly loved me, Henry, I forbid this. Let no blood be spilled for me. To-morrow I enter a convent, and devote myself to God. Nay; no words; I have a vow, and my prayers shall be given for your happiness, and that you may both live in brotherhood and peace together." Three years more worked out the tragedy. Edith died in a neighbouring nunnery, but not before the gay young Greek wife had brought dishonour on the head of Conrad, and to avoid his anger, had forsaken him for a new lover. The Brothers obeyed the injunction of the dead nun, and dwelt in peace; but it was scarcely three years before the half-finished towers of Sternberg were left to ruin by the death of their owner, Conrad, and soon afterwards the closed gates of Liebenstein told that the vital spirit of their lord, the last of his race, had departed. From that day to this the ruins of Die Brüder tell to all who journey by the Rhine the sad story of misery and death which there became the penalty of false love.

The accompanying engraving of St. Goarhausen and the Cat's Castle require little notice. Their romantic situation often tempts the traveller upon the Rhine to loiter in this neighbourhood for several days. He finds himself amidst the most glorious scenery, with opportunities of making many delightful excursions:—

He may visit the ruins of Rheinfels; may attend the church founded by St. Goar, who first preached Christianity to the inhabitants of this spot; may call up the echoes of the Lurleyburg, which slumber near, or, wandering along the banks of the stream by moonlight, may listen to the song of Undine—the nymph who dwells in the whirlpool, and whose very name scares the boatman as he passes the dangerous rapids in this stretch of the Rhine. Crossing the stream to St. Goarhausen, he may traverse the Swiss Valley; may climb to the very brow of the Lurleyburg; may examine the traces of Moorish architecture amidst the ruins of the castle of Reichenberg; and enjoy at every turn of his way the most varied and striking sketches of scenery. If his rambles are in vacation time, he will doubtless meet some of the German students, who with pack on back and book in hand pass their holiday from the classes in studying the natural features of "the Fatherland." He will do well to note the love of country which marks the character of the Burschen, and if he be of jovial habits, and can enjoy the language, he may break a bottle of the Rhine wine with the first student party he meets; may learn how they can drink and smoke, and may perchance be favoured with a

BURSCHEN SONG.

> A student free I wander here
> Along the banks of classic Rhine,
> And legends old—now gay, now drear,
> Companions are of mine.
> A Burschen bold—I tread the strand,
> The river of my Fatherland.



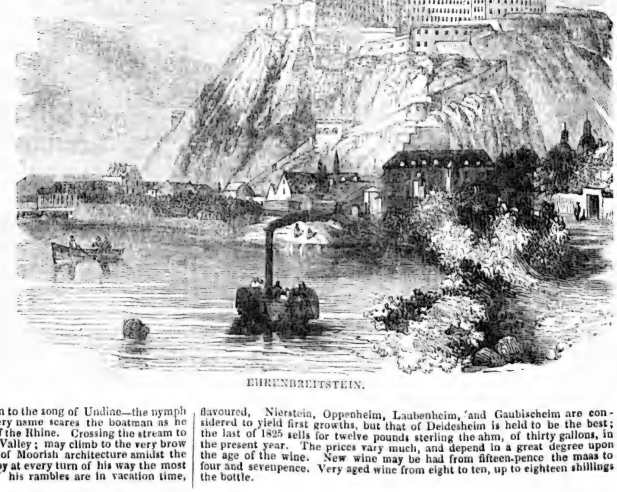
"THE BROTHERS."

> I pass'd beneath the Drachenfels,
> And Ehrenbreitstein met my sight;
> A gush of pride my bosom swells
> When dreaming of its might.
> A Burschen true—I proudly stand
> 'Mid bulwarks of my Fatherland.
>
> Still as I go, the waters bright
> Reflect the ruins hoar
> Where Marxburgh and where Bacharack
> Call back the days of yore,
> When chieftain bold and trusty band
> Sway'd the fate of the Fatherland.

The glorious season of fruition is the time for the visit of a wine lover to the Rhine. The vintage "does not take place until the grapes are perfectly mature, they are then carefully gathered, the bad fruit picked out, and with the stalks put aside. The wine of the pressings is separated, *most vom ersten druck vom nackdruck*. The more celebrated of these wines are all fermented in casks; and then, after being repeatedly racked, suffered to remain for years in large fuddars to acquire perfection by time. These huge casks contain each about three hundred and fifty tuns. The wines mellow best in large vessels; hence the celebrated Heidelberg tun, thirty-one feet long by twenty-one high, and holding one hundred and fifty fuddars, or six hundred hogsheads; the second of these was built at Heidelberg in 1663. That which preceded it held but one hundred and thirty-two fuddars. This tun is decorated with all kinds of fantastical ornaments. Tübingen, Grüningen, and Königstein (the last 3709 hogsheads), could all boast of their enormous tuns, in which the white wines of the country were thought to mellow better than in casks of less dimensions. These tuns were once kept carefully filled. The Germans always had the reputation of being good drinkers, and of taking care of the 'liquor they loved.' Misson says in his 'Travels,' that he formerly saw at Nuremberg the public cellar, two hundred and fifty paces long, and containing twenty thousand ahms of wine."

"The German are a distinct class in character from all other wines. They are generous, dry, finely flavoured, and endure age beyond example. They average about 12·08 per cent. of alcohol. They have been supposed to turn acid sooner than other wines, though the reverse is a remarkable fact. On this subject a recent writer observes, with respect to Moselle—and the same will hold good with other wines of Rhenish character—that 'the country which borders on the Moselle produces abundance of grapes, and some of the wines have an agreeable flavour, especially the vintage of Braunneberg. This highly-flavoured wine has, within the last seven years, become a fashionable beverage at the first tables in London, and when iced, in summer, nothing can be more grateful. Some of it has the flavour of the Frontignan grape, without its sweetness. This wine has a singular quality; it is difficult to make it into vinegar. The author accidentally discovered this property by putting a few bottles into a greenhouse, and afterwards into his cellar, for the purpose of using it as vinegar, but the following spring he was surprised to find that no acetous fermentation had taken place. It has been generally supposed in England that the wines of the Rhine and Moselle are more acid than the white wines of France; but if the above experiment may be any criterion of the qualities of the former, it would prove that they are less acid than Sauterne, Barsac, and the Graves; for it is well known that it is necessary to sulphur the casks of these wines to prevent the acetous fermentation taking place. Acids are supposed to generate gout, and in England Rhine wines are on this account forbidden to gouty subjects, yet the gout is a disease rarely known on the banks of the Rhine, where hardly any other wine is drank.'" And be it never forgotten, that the German wines are free from that saturation of brandy which is the high and mighty fault, as it must ever be a grand dietetic objection, to the wines of France.

The names and birthplaces of the different German wines is interesting. "The ordinary wines are not worthy of note. The Liebfrauenmilch, already mentioned, is a well-bodied wine, grown at Worms, and generally fetches a good price. The same may be said of the wines of Kœsterick, near Mayence; and those from Mount Scharlachberg are equally full-bodied and well-



EHRENBREITSTEIN.

flavoured, Nierstein, Oppenheim, Laubenheim, and Gaubischeim are considered to yield first growths, but that of Deidesheim is held to be the best; the last of 1825 sells for twelve pounds sterling the ahm, of thirty gallons, in the present year. The prices vary much, and depend in a great degree upon the age of the wine. New wine may be had from fifteen-pence the maas to four and sevenpence. Very aged wine from eight to ten, up to eighteen shillings the bottle.



THE DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE (see page 30.).



KING ALFRED IN THE GOATHERD'S COTTAGE (see page 30.).

GENERAL WOLFE.

The approaching anniversary of the birth of the celebrated General Wolfe affords us an opportunity of introducing an engraving of the most momentous page of his history. It cannot be better introduced than by a short biography and a sketch of the glorious campaign in which he commanded, and which terminated his career. Wolfe was born on the 15th of January, 1726, and at a very early age, he obtained a commission in the English army. In 1747, he was present at the battle of Lafeldt, and had the good fortune to distinguish himself by his presence of mind at a critical juncture. During the seven years which succeeded 1748 he gradually rose to the rank of lieut.-colonel.

In 1759 an expedition was fitted out against Quebec by Pitt, who had resolved to deprive the French crown of its most important settlements in America. The command of the sea forces was intrusted to Saunders; the command of the land forces (7000 men, including provincials) to Wolfe. The embarkation arrived at the Isle of Orleans on the 26th of June: the fort of Niagara had been surrendered to the English under Amherst the day before. In August Wolfe issued a proclamation to the Canadian peasants, informing them that his forces were masters of the river, while a powerful army, under General Amherst, threatened their country from the interior, calling upon them to observe a strict neutrality during the struggle between the French and English crowns, and promising to protect them in their possessions and the exercise of their religion. Montcalm had concentrated all the forces he could raise in the province in Quebec, which he had fortified in a masterly manner. The months of July and August were spent in repeated unsuccessful attempts to drive the French from their advantageous post at the mouth of the Montmorenci. On the night between the 12th and 13th of September Wolfe landed his troops immediately above Quebec, and, favoured by the night, ascended the hills which command that city from the west. Montcalm, when he learned that the English were in possession of these heights, saw at once that nothing but a battle could save the town, and took his measures accordingly. The battle was strenuously contested, but the French at length gave way. Montcalm and Wolfe fell in the action, and their seconds in command were both dangerously wounded, and obliged to leave the field before the fate of the day was decided. Five days after the action Quebec surrendered, and Canada was lost to France.

The feature of Wolfe's character most dwelt upon by his contemporaries was his ardent and fearless spirit of enterprise. His skill as a disciplinarian however, the pains he took to ascertain the real state of affairs at Rochfort, and the arguments by which he supported the proposal of a descent, and, above all, his letter addressed to the prime minister from his head-quarters at Montmorenci, show that this quality was combined with an observant and deliberate mind. Enterprise was with Wolfe the result of perfect and laboriously attained knowledge of his position.

ALFRED.

As an appropriate subject to accompany the portrait of the consistent Byng, we turn from the current circumstances of actual life to the pages of history, to seek some illustration worthy of our own, in keeping with the feelings excited by the contemplation of the character we have so delighted to honour. Nor can any one, we think, justly find fault with our selection of an interesting incident in the life of our Alfred the Great, so admirably illustrative of the consistent integrity of real greatness, which preserves, under all circumstances, the equanimity and self command necessary to secure personal respect. To the more obtuse, to those who see not at once the bearing of our remarks, we shall not endeavour to demonstrate in what consists the appropriateness of the two illustrations. These must be satisfied with feeling, as we are assured they will do, that taking every public character who played their parts in the gradually unfolded destinies of England, from the Roman invasion to our own era, there are few indeed whose individual histories do not present something incompatible with that perfect consistence of character, an illustration of which we require to make fitting companionship for our portrait of Mr. Byng. Alfred the Great, however, is an exception; he reigned not to satisfy the ignoble ambition of extending his dominions; his far higher aim was to enlighten and civilise his subjects. With a talent for war, which secured to him the kingdom he had a right to, when once his authority was recognised, the objects of his life and of his power was the maintenance of peace and the improvement of the kingdom. His history, however, is as popular as a fairy tale: and alike with children and with men, his memory and deeds command respect and imitation.

A useful moral may also be gathered from the subjects we have taken to illustrate. All must perceive that in their various spheres, either princes or subjects, by exercising the duty they owe to others, steadfastly and earnestly assisting to establish sound principles for the general advancement, must secure the respect and gratitude of those they serve so well. Few certainly are so fortunate as Alfred and Byng, to see established and acted upon the principles they so consistently advocated; but their success suggests also another important element in perfect character, which is the practical matter of fact and really working virtue—Perseverance. Our illustration refers to Alfred, when that monarch, in the cot of the goatherd, sought shelter from his foes. Here, no doubt, his thoughts often recurred to the means and men who were to effect his purpose of recovering his kingdom and driving out the Danes. On one of these occasions of deep reflection, neglecting the task appointed him, the goodwife of the house, unaware of his real character, remonstrated with him in no unmeasured terms.

THE MAGAZINES.

Concerts for Contemplation, by Luke Limner. A smart summary of opposite ideas suggested, we believe, by the current events of the past year. A philosophy of pictures, which to be studied must be purchased, as the text book of the scholar.

The Work Table Magazine. A very useful monthly miscellany for the ladies. Knitting, netting, and embroidery have each a chapter and an elaborately engraved and painted pattern. The one for the satin parasol cover is exceedingly pretty.

The People's Journal. The monthly part is just out. It contains a capital wood engraving of the "Neglected Genius" by W. Hunt, inimitable in the fidelity of his rustic portraits.

The New Sporting Magazine for January has a fine engraved portrait of Lord George Bentinck, and the 8th plate of the series, exhibiting the career of the high mettled racer. It contains some well written papers devoted to different sporting subjects.

The Church of England Magazine. The representative of the old Saturday Magazine goes on and prospers. We have no doubt of its being extensively read, although it has assumed so exclusively a religious character.

Bentley's Miscellany continues to keep up its character for originality and excellence. Albert Smith, Crowquill, and a host of other talented contributors, must provide an excellent repast for the magazine devouring public. Leech supplies a laughable illustration, and there are also two portraits, one being of Thomas Ingoldsby, the *nom-de-guerre* of the late lamented Richard H. Barham.

The Manual of Chess, by Charles Kenny; London, Bogue, 1847, treating of the elementary principles of the game, and giving several diagrams of recent games with some original problems.

The Fortunes of Furlough O'Brien. The ninth number, containing some powerfully written chapters, and two capital illustrations by Phiz, must not be forgotten.

A New Universal Dictionary of the English Language. London: Gilbert, 1846. An endeavour to include the excellences of all previous works of the kind, and carefully supplying the deficiencies that our progress in civilisation has necessarily occasioned.

The Belle Assembly, by Camilla Toulmin. The portrait of Cecilia, and the introductory verses by Harvey, are alone worth the cost of the number for January of this excellent periodical.

Bradshaw's Railway Guide for January is out. Its correctness and convenient character has rendered this little work too popular to need any comment of ours to recommend it.

Sharpe's London Magazine deserves the patronage it appears to have. The public have few caterers for their pleasure, so persevering and enterprising as are the proprietors of this periodical.

The Romance of Travel—The East. By Charles Mac Farlane. One of Knight's entertaining weekly volumes. Mr. Mac Farlane has compiled an interesting and instructive work, and, what is better, has condensed it into a very reasonable space. We question much, however, if "Romance of Travel" is an appropriate title, for the author has been more than usually careful to admit none but the relations of the most creditable travellers.

The Dublin University Magazine is a great favourite of ours. *Fraser's* and *Blackwood* are both in decline; and for political and classic ability, the Dublin may now challenge the whole periodical world. The number for this month contains a good portrait of the Irish melodist, Edward Bunting.

The Oxford and Cambridge Review contains an erudite paper, entitled "Historic Fallacies." The works of W. S. Landor are most unmercifully criticised. The "Irish Tour of an English M.P." is an absurdity; we expected an account of some benevolent political journeying to inform himself upon the causes of so much misery in Ireland, and we find a foolish sight seeing description of the country, without a word of its condition, or the character of its people.

Christopher Tadpole, by Albert Smith, improves as the tale proceeds. Had we only space we would insert a lengthy extract anent Dr. Aston, science, and population.

Godey's Lady's Book, and the American Magazine, a beautifully got up periodical of our transatlantic brethren. They are certainly treading upon our heels, close behind us in the race of excellence, and we recommend this magazine not only to the attention of the British public, but of British editors also.

THE CUSTOMS REVENUE OF THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL.—We have to congratulate our readers upon the fact, that the port has made some progress towards making up for the decrease of revenue sustained up to the 5th of January last year, occasioned by the alteration which took place in the tariff. The following are the receipts during the two years:—

	1845. £	1846. £
April quarter . .	928,973	793,427
July do. . .	817,279	944,496
October do. . .	897,988	1,016,383
January do. . .	788,872	858,806
Totals . .	3,433,112	3,613,112
Increase in the present year . . .		180,000

It must be borne in mind, that this result is only up to the 1st instant. In all probability the total increase on the year will be found nearly 200,000*l.*; and this, let it be borne in mind, has accrued, although in July the sugar duties were materially reduced, and the great bulk of the corn and flour introduced into consumption during this year has paid nearly nominal duties. The whole case speaks volumes in proof of the progressing state of the port of Liverpool; and we confidently expect that the publication of the dock accounts will show a large increase of business done.

THE DRY DOCK, MALTA.—This stupendous work at the head of the Dockyard Creek was commenced by driving the first pile, May 10th, 1842. The first stone was laid May 1st, 1844. It is fast approaching towards completion. The extreme length, from the gates to the centre of the bow, is 274 feet, and to the square 222 feet; the width 82 feet; and the depth from the level of the water 25 feet. It is constructed of limestone, principally from Goza, being less porous than any other stone found in these islands. Except, of course, the entrance, the dock is surrounded by arched vaults, of immense strength, which will be available for stores. Surrounding the dock, and forty feet from its margin, factories, smithies, carpenters' workshops, &c., will be erected. There are two engines of twenty horse-power each, which have been employed from the commencement of the work in pumping out the water, in order to set the masonry dry, and the same engines will be permanently fixed for pumping out the water from the dock, which is calculated they will do in ten hours, when a vessel is docked; and also for driving the machinery of the new factories. The dock will be able to receive a 120 gun ship, or the largest steam frigate (with her paddles on) in the navy. Until recently, there were about 2000 persons at work in the quarries or elsewhere connected with the dock, having in their families about 5000 souls Now, however, there are only 300 employed. This will be the most valuable and complete dry dock in the Mediterranean, we may almost say in the known world.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Friday the 2d inst., about half-past six o'clock, the afternoon down express train ran down one of the above company's signal men at the Cheshunt station on the above line, causing his immediate death. The man, whose name is George Piggett, appears to have been in the act of crossing the line with a signal lamp at the time the train was passing the station. It was travelling at the rate of thirty-two miles an hour. The poor fellow was found some thirty or forty yards down the line from the station, and shockingly mutilated. The engine driver was not aware of the occurrence till his return the following day from Cambridge.

OXFORDSHIRE.—AN AGRICULTURAL SCENE.—On Saturday last, at the petty sessions, Deddington, the overseer of North Aston applied for an order on Henry Nixon to support his father. Nixon said he was unable to keep his father, or he would. He earned 9*s.* per week, and had worked on one farm for forty years. In the summer he was ill for nearly a quarter of a year, and, as the parish would not relieve him, he was obliged to get into debt; this he had not yet been able to pay. He was a widower and had four children. The overseer said he made the application by order of the board of guardians. The magistrates refused to make an order on the defendant, and dismissed the case. They ordered the overseer to pay the poor man for his day's work.

THE ASSAULT BY MISTAKE.—The woman, named Woods, who was nearly killed on "boxing" night, by Alexander M'Leish, who mistook her for his wife, is now expected to recover. M'Leish was yesterday taken before the magistrate at Lambeth Police Court, but as the poor woman was not well enough to attend, he was again remanded.

A YOUTH DROWNED IN THE SIGHT OF HIS FRIENDS.—On Wednesday an inquest was held by Mr. W. Carter, at the Bull Inn, Barnes, Surrey, on the body of William Vaughan, aged sixteen. On Thursday morning he was on board a barge moored off Barnes, and for amusement had been washing the decks with a mop. He dipped the last dip to finish his work, but the mop slipped from his hand, and in trying to regain the hold of it he overbalanced himself and fell into the river. Unfortunately there was no boat attached to the barge, but there was a pair of skulls, which they threw towards him. From the force of the tide and his powerless state he could not reach them, and he was drowned. The body was not found for two days afterwards. Verdict, "Accidentally drowned."

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS will have the honour of repeating their inimitable Entertainments, at the above Theatre, on Tuesday and Saturday next, (there being no performance on Thursday evening, owing to a private engagement). Doors open at Eight o'clock, and the Entertainment commence at Half-past Eight; and will, in consequence of the continued demand for places, repeat their 94*th* performance, on Wednesday morning next, January 13. 1847. Doors open at Two o'clock, and the Performance commences at Half-past Two.

Boxes, 4*s.* Pit, 2*s.* Amphitheatre, 2*s.*

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THE HEROES, HARDINGE and GOUGH, in their full uniforms as British Generals; Mr. Macready, the Tragedian, in the most splendid Roman dress ever seen in England. Magnificent dome, containing 620 feet of ventilating surface, by Mr. Longmire, ensuring sufficient ventilation. The Group of the Royal Family at Home.

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By order of the Board,
EDWARD HOARE, Sec.

London, November, 25, 1846.

NAMUR and LIEGE RAILWAY.—NOTICE is HEREBY given, that the Directors of this Company will, after the 2d day of February now next ensuing, proceed to FORFEIT EVERY SHARE in this Company upon which the THIRD Instalment of 2l. per Share (due 2d May, 1846) shall not have been paid, with Interest, and declare the same absolutely forfeited, in pursuance of the powers vested in them by virtue of the STATUTES of the Company.

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1st of January, 1847.

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The advantages announced above are not restricted in their application to policies hereafter to be issued, but are extended to all policies now subsisting.

The persons assured by this Society are entitled to receive four fifths of the profits. The first division will take effect at the present time (31st December, 1846), the result of such division will be very shortly declared. The future periods of division will not exceed seven years. No admission or entrance fees are required.

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By order of the Board,

T. R. EDMONDS, Actuary.

Dec. 31, 1846.

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MOURNING, Court, Family, and Complimentary. — The Proprietor of the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE begs respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article, of the very best description, requisite for a complete outfit of mourning, may be had at his establishment at a moment's notice; the habitual attendance of the principal or his immediate assistants enabling them to suggest or supply everything necessary for the occasion, and suited to any grade or condition of the community. Widows' and family mourning is always kept made up, and a note descriptive of the mourning required will ensure its being sent forthwith, either in town or into the country, on the most reasonable terms.—W. C. JAY, 247, 249, and 251, Regent Street.

W. C. JAY, Proprietor.

SILVER SUPERSEDED by WATSON'S ALBATA PLATE. Spoons and Forks of every sort, size, and pattern. Tea and Coffee Services of various designs, and extremely beautiful. Christmas and Marriage Presents; Christening, Birth-day, and New Year's Gifts. Cruet and Liquor Frames, elegantly mounted. Wine Coolers, Dish Covers, Egg Stands, Toast Racks, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays. Very elegant Church Communion Service. Also, superbly-designed papier maché Tea and other Trays; ditto Urns; Table Knives and Forks in great variety. The Patent Paragon Camphine Lamp, the only lamp yet invented which renders the burning of camphine delightful; together with an immense list of other articles equally useful articles, which a newspaper advertisement cannot embrace, but they are particularized, with all the prices (which show the average saving to be over 50 per cent. from silver to lamps), in the enlarged edition of "WATSON'S ALBATA PLATE," with 130 beautiful illustrations, which will be forwarded gratis and post free, on your addressing C. WATSON, 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate, London.

52, FLEET STREET.

A NEW DISCOVERY in TEETH. — MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet Street, has introduced an entirely new description of Artificial Teeth, fixed without Springs, Wires, or Ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the Natural Teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve Teeth that are loose, and are guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. And, from the improvements he has made in this branch of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed Teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.

52, Fleet Street. At home from Ten till Five.

MR. COLES on DEFORMITIES of the SPINE and the PRONE SYSTEM. — The Patent Orthopedic Sofa is adapted for the treatment of every variety of Spinal Deformity. It contains, under the semblance of an ordinary sofa, the Prone Couch, and six varieties of exercises calculated for restoring muscular energy and for the due extension of contracted parts. It can be employed at home or at school, and without quitting the superintendence of the family surgeon. An illustrated guide to its use is published, price 1s., by Houlston and Stoneman, 65, Paternoster Row, London.

INFANT DENTITION.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP. — This efficacious remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous Children, when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child is relieved, the gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street. London to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle.

CAMPHOR SUPERSEDED.—Whereas Camphor having been found injurious to the Teeth (see "Lancet," September 19th and October 10th), BECK'S CHICASSIAN DENTIFRICE is highly recommended by eminent Dentists and the Faculty as the best substitute for Camphire, and superior to anything ever prepared for beautifying and preserving the Teeth and Gums, and, at the same time, is more agreeable and economical.—Sold in pots, at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d., by the Proprietors, Beck and Co., 82, Westminster Bridge Road; Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Hannay, 63, Oxford Street; and all respectable chemists in town and country.

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SPECTACLE WEARERS, look to the Prices of the Manufacturer.—SPECTACLES, of the finest quality and workmanship, accurately suited to every defect of sight, at the following low prices:—Solid gold, with best crystal spectacles, from 17. 5s. to 17. 15s.; standard silver, tortoiseshell, or the finest elastic blue steel, with best crystal pebbles, for ladies, 10s. 6d.; for gentlemen, 12s. 6d.; hand spectacles, eye-glasses, and every article connected with the optical science, equally low.—ALJ. JONES'S, wholesale and retail spectacle manufactory, Mount Pleasant, Gray's Inn Road. Merchants and the trade supplied on the lowest terms. All letters punctually attended to; and personal attendance to all parts of London and suburbs free of extra charge.

TO PARENTS.

BOYS' CLOTHES.—W. BERDOE, TAILOR, 96, NEW BOND STREET, and 69, CORNHILL, respectfully and confidently invites the attention of parents to his extensive and superior classes of his Economical Scale of Charges for Boys' Clothes, viz. for a Boy 8 Years old 2 Guineas the Suit, advancing 3s. for each Year beyond Cloth and Tunic Suit for a Boy under 8 Years 50s. W. B. trusts that his well-known and long-established character in this particular department of the trade, will continue to prove a sufficient guarantee that any article supplied by him will be such only as will, in all respects insure perfect satisfaction and future confidence.

WATERPROOF OVER COATS and PALETOTS of LLAMA CLOTH and PATENT BEAVER in every variety of colour, and of the BEST QUALITY at the Lowest CASH PRICES.

Also, a variety of TROWSERINGS and VESTINGS for the present season; a large stock ready made for IMMEDIATE WEAR.

BURCH and LUCAS, TAILORS,
52, King William Street, London Bridge,
Opposite the Statue of William the Fourth.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.—A highly-finished Engraving of this Nobleman, pronounced to be an excellent likeness, with an interesting Biographical Sketch of his Political Life, and Portraits of the FARMER'S MAGAZINE to be published on the 1st of January.

We appeal to the whole body of the farmers but will desire to possess themselves of the portrait of one who has exhibited a degree of energy and public spirit in their behalf, which, although unsuccessful, can never be forgotten, or remembered without feelings of gratitude.

This Number will contain 224 columns of matter on various agricultural topics of a practical character; amongst these will be found a full report of the discussion upon "Agricultural Statistics" at the London Farmers' Club; report of the Anniversary Dinner of the Members of the Club, and of the Smithfield Club Cattle Show; Resolutions of various local farmers' clubs on the subject of "Tenant Right," &c. &c. &c.

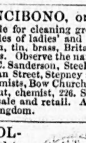
The FARMER'S MAGAZINE is published Monthly, price Sixpence Shillings, and may be had of every Bookseller in every Town in the United Kingdom.

Office, 24, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

CHARLES' NUNCIBONO, or UNIVERSAL CLEANING LIQUID, is invaluable for cleaning greasy coat collars, removing grease, paint, fruit stains, &c., from articles of ladies' and gentlemen's apparel; cleaning kid gloves, jewellery, plate, glass, iron, brass, Britannia metal, &c. &c. Sold in pots, 1s. Tin capsuled bottles, 1s. Observe the name on the capsule.

Sold by the proprietor, C. Sanderson, Steel Yard Wharf, wholesale only; by John Willis, London Agent, Ocean Street, Stepney; Barclay and Sons, chemists, Farringdon Street; Sutton and Co., chemists, Bow Churchyard; Butler and Hardiur, chemists, St. Paul's Churchyard; C. Prout, chemist, 226, Strand; J. Revell, Italian warehouseman, 72, Wood Street—wholesale and retail. Also, retail, by most respectable chemists and oilmen in the united kingdom.

SCHIEDAM HOLLANDS.—Owing to the late enormous duty on this beautiful and wholesome spirit, comparatively very little has been used or known in this country; the Public have, therefore, had no opportunity of testing its merits. VINCENT and PUGH, after innumerable experiments and immense outlay of machinery, have at length arrived at that



acme of distillation, which has enabled them to produce an article equal in every respect to the finest foreign.

VINCENT and PUGH introduce this splendid spirit to the Public here their opinion and approbation, which they trust it merits, not only for quality, but price, being reduced to 1s. 6d. per bottle, 2s. 6d. per bottle, in square Dutch bottles, with the corks branded and sealed.

JACKSON'S
UNIQUE LADIES' RIDING SCHOOL
AND
HUNTING GROUNDS,
WESTBOURNE PARK ROAD, OFF THE HARROW ROAD,
PADDINGTON.

This unrivalled establishment must be seen to be appreciated, encompassing 10 acres, with every description of fence. An inner course for ladies, with an enclosed covered school, with numerous pleasant flower gardens, quite secluded from the public. Instructed by Mr. Jackson's daughters, an unexceptionable acquisition to the ladies who would study its first-rate. Horses, superiorly trained, always on sale. Ladies' select hours from 10 till 2.

CONGREVE'S celebrated BALSAMIC ELIXIR will be found superior to any other remedy in all disorders of the throat, the chest, and the lungs. Prepared only by H. Congreve, 3, Whittaker Place, Peckham, in bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 6d. Sold by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; and all chemists, &c.

FOGS AND DAMP AIR.

BARCLAY'S ASTHMATIC CANDY has, for many years, been proved an effectual preservative from the ill effects of the Fogs and Damp Air, which, in the Winter Season, are so prevalent in this Climate. Its effects are truly wonderful, to preserve the Stomach from the admission of Damps, and to relieve those who suffer from Difficult Breathing. Sold in packets only by BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London; and sold by their appointment, Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; Clifford, 101, and Binfield, 180, Strand; Johnston, Cornhill; Hallows, Islington; Hendebomek, Hackney, and by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Medicine Vendors, in Boxes at 2s. 9d. and 1s. 1½d. each, duty included.

Observe.—None can be genuine unless the names of "Barclay and Sons" are on the Stamp affixed to each Box.

MOST ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE PRESENT FOR THE NEW YEAR.

JUST PUBLISHED, price Twenty-five Shillings, with a splendid Coloured Frontispiece and Page by Brandard. The First Volume (containing Twenty-five Pieces) of the "DEUTSCHE LYRA," a Collection of the Classical and Popular Songs of Germany, as sung at the Philharmonic and Ancient Concerts, the Private Royal, Covent Garden, by Herren Holzel, Goldberg, Staudigl, and PISCHEK; Madlles. Birch, Goldberg, Williams, Macfarren, &c. &c.; the Poetry rendered into English from the German, by W. M. James. M. Jullien has the honour to announce, that the universal favour and success with which the above-mentioned Work has been received, enables him to produce a sufficient number (25) to form a handsome volume, in which will be contained the most splendid the more profoundly Classical (*Don-Genadille, Paintings in sound*) of Beethoven, Mozart, Spohr, &c.; the lighter, superior vocal works of Lindpaintner, Speyer, Schubert, Esser, and that accomplished musician and vocalist, Herr Proch, in a style of elegance and correctness with which no series, hitherto published, can at all compete. Nine of the most popular works are accompanied with an Elegant Illustration, designed by Brandard. The English Poetry also is wholly following the Original, that not a Note of the Music has been altered in adaptation. M. Jullien has the honour to announce the further continuance of the same successful series.

214, Regent Street, and 45, King Street,
And to be had of all respectable Book and Music Sellers in Town or Country.

MAKEPEACE'S PREPARED CULINARY HERBS. — These Herbs are free from any species of adulteration, and have been prepared with the greatest possible care, to afford in a convenient form all the aroma, without the disadvantages attending the Herb in its crude state.

The following Herbs are particularly recommended for culinary purposes, and it will be found that the facility with which they may be used, (and which will render them a luxury to travellers by sea or otherwise, together with their superiority in point of flavour and appearance over any other mode in present use, justifies the Proprietor in requesting the attention of all persons engaged in culinary pursuits, and others, to the following list of

THE PREPARED CULINARY HERBS.

1. Basil.	4. Peppermint.	7. Savory Royal.	10. Winter Savory.
2. Knotted Marjoram	5. Spear Mint.	8. Sage.	11. Common Thyme.
3. Sweet Marjoram.	6. Parsley.	9. Tarragon.	12. Lemon Thyme.

Soup Powder.	Veal Stuffing.	Pea Powder.	Lemon Powder.

They may be had in cases fitted up and suitable for shippers, &c., containing Nine dozen Bottles; and for Hotels, &c., containing Forty Bottles; also in smaller cases, fitted up for the use of Private Families, containing Twenty-three Bottles; or in Single Bottles, at One Shilling each.

Ask for Makepeace's Culinary Herbs in Bottles; the name and address is impressed on the seal of each cork; we think that they are not genuine.

Manufactured and sold Wholesale by A. MAKEPEACE, Mitcham, Surrey; Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly; Batty and Co., Finsbury Pavement; and Marriott, Gracechurch Street; and Retail by all Druggists, Italian Warehousemen, Grocers &c.

INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS,
ARE INSURED BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

From the Rev. Owen Thomas, Holyhead.

Dear Sir,—Dr. Locock's Wafers do a great deal of good to my voice. October 9, 1845.
From a damp bed about 35 years ago, and my voice was very bad ever since; being great pain to me in preaching or singing—and I am very fond of singing.

I used many different remedies, and some of them do good for a little time, but Dr. Locock's is the best of all; it clears my voice and stops the coughing instantly. I have never found anything to compare with them.

I have been 33 years a Wesleyan Preacher, and all the Wesleyan Methodists in the Principality know me (20 years of which I have lived in Holyhead), and I am known personally to all the first men of that body, many of whom have admired the effects of the wafers in clearing the voice, and stopping the cough; they never got such a medicine before. My wife, ever since Christmas, has been very well, after taking two boxes. I am a witness of their power to stop a frightful fit of coughing in an instant.

I, as a Wesleyan Preacher, call upon all preachers and singers of every denomination to take these wafers, for improving the voice and curing coughs.

You may publish my testimonial for the excellent wafers, if you wish.

I am, yours truly,
OWEN THOMAS.

The particulars of hundreds of Cures may be had from every Agent throughout the Kingdom.

Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthmas, coughs, and all disorders of the breast and lungs.

To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Agents—Da Silva and Co., 1, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London. Sold by all medicine vendors.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from spurious imitations, her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners have caused to be printed on the stamp outside each box the words "DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS," in white letters on a red ground. If purchasers will attend to this caution they will be sure to get the genuine articles.

TO PASTRY-COOKS and BISCUIT BAKERS.—Every description of Jelly, Cake, Wax Basket, and spun Sugar Moulds; Lozenge, Heriee, and Biscuit Cutters; new French Vegetable Scoops, Pattys, Gum Pasteboards, Biscuit and Rout Blocks; Dockers from Bun, and Show Boxes; Peels and Shafts, Breaks, and every article in the trade kept in stock. Goods sent into the country by persons remitting the amount, or post-office order for the amount.—E. Brooke, ironmonger, 117, High Holborn, corner of Kingsgate Street. Established 43 years.

H. J. and D. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT MANUFACTURERS and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, and Prince the Duke of Wellington, &c., beg respectfully to announce that the celebrated LLAMA CLOTH is made by them also in warmer substances to suit the approaching season. The above firm with confidence anticipate that this introduction will receive from the public as usual approval with the well-known gentlemanly light overcoat, called the Registered Paletot, for summer wear, which is found honoured with the constant patronage of all that seek an unaffected gentlemanly appearance. It is respectfully suggested that moderate prices are strictly maintained for every article of dress, supplied at either of their London establishments, viz. 114, Regent Street, and 22, Cornhill. The Registered Paletots, 6th and 7th Vic. cap. 65., of both the winter and summer substances, are kept ready, in every size, for immediate wear; these can only be obtained in the metropolis as above, and of their recognised agents in the principal provincial cities in the United Kingdom; also of the principal stores in the United States, British India, and America; but in Bombay, only of Messrs. Waghorn and Co.

JORDAN and CO.'S PATENT BRICK, TILE, and QUARRY MACHINE; Offices and Manufactories, No. 4, Jewry Street, Aldgate, London; and Birkenhead, Cheshire, near Liverpool.

The Patentees have now to announce the complete success of their invention, superseding all previous modes of Brick-Making; and by its combination of the most effective powers, quite settling the question, that Bricks, better than any ever yet manufactured, can, by the aid of machinery—most simple in its construction, and cheap to the brickmaker—be produced in unlimited immense quantities, and from the most inferior clay, without tempering or preparation, and at a saving of at least two shillings per thousand, in the moulding and tempering department.

The vast importance of such an invention must at once be perceived by the builder, brickmaker, railway contractor, &c.

The prices of the machines, and particulars as to licenses for districts, &c. can be known on application at the Offices of the Patentees, No. 4, Jewry Street, Aldgate, London, and at their other establishments, where samples of bricks may be seen, and a machine in operation.

TO ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, MASONS, PLASTERERS, AND PAINTERS, MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

JOHNS and CO.'S PATENT STUCCO CEMENT, for outside plastering—perfectly resembles stone—utterly resists wet—does not discolour by damp—wants no paint—never cracks or blisters—adheres to any substance without previous preparation—is not affected by frost or heat—may be exported to every climate—is impervious by air—it is the only cement that is a genuine and perfect remedy for internal damp walls—it is very cheap, and very easily worked.

Specimens may be seen, and a Prospectus fully describing the cement and its mode of application, may be had at 57, MANN and Co., Agents for the Patentees, 5, Maiden Lane, Queen Street, Cheapside, London: of whom also may be had, JOHNS and CO.'S PATENT WHITE STUCCO PAINT, for giving the most durable and beautiful stuccoes of houses that have been covered with Roman or other cements, and which have become discoloured. This Paint having an affinity for Stucco, binds itself with it, stopping the erection, and thereby forming the well-proof armour of stucco, and in fact producing a pure stone-like effect, producesable by no other paint whatever. It is cheap and may be used by any painter in any climate, even in the most exposed marine situations.

TO THE CARPET TRADE.

ROYAL VICTORIA FELT CARPETING, manufactured without spinning or weaving.—Patronised by her most Gracious Majesty, and used in the Royal Palaces. This description of carpeting having now become one of the established manufactures of this kingdom, from its being unrivalled for cheapness to dust, and more especially for its economy, costing less than half the price of Brussels, at the same time equal to it in appearance; the Patent Woollen Cloth Company, who are the sole manufacturers under the patent, having availed themselves of the large trade now making in the arts of design in this country, inform the trade that their patterns for the present season are now out, and that they will be found far superior to anything hitherto introduced, and suitable for all descriptions of rooms. The Public can be supplied, through their agents, in nearly every provincial town in England, Scotland, and Ireland, from the Manufactory in this kingdom, from its being unrivalled for cheapness to dust, and more especially for its economy, costing less than half the price of Brussels, at the same time equal to it in appearance; the Patent Woollen Cloth Company, who are the sole manufacturers under the patent, having availed themselves of the large trade now making in the arts of design in this country, inform the trade that their patterns for the present season are now out, and that they will be found far superior to anything hitherto introduced, and suitable for all descriptions of rooms. The Public can be supplied, through their agents, in nearly every provincial town in England, Scotland, and Ireland, from the Manufactory in this kingdom. Their agents in London, 7, Mincing Lane, manufacture Table Covers and Window Curtains, embossed and printed, in a great variety of elegant and novel designs; plain Cloths suitable for Upholsterers; and Cloths for Coach Builders, Railway Carriages, and Yacht and gun waddings. D'Oyley's, &c. Wholesale Warehouse, 8, Love Lane, Wood Street, Cheapside. Manufactories, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough Road, London.

ACCEPTABLE PRESENTS.

THE present season is hallowed by one of the most delightful offices of friendship and affection; the interchange of Gifts as remembrances of the donors, and tokens of their esteem for the receivers. The most appropriate present becomes that which unites elegance with consideration; a memorial useful and evidences of taste; while a present possessing no claims to utility, shows a want of judgment. To combine these requisites, a more fitting souvenir cannot be suggested than

ROWLAND'S TOILET ARTICLES.

THE

"MACASSAR OIL," "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO,"

each of infallible attributes. In creating and sustaining luxuriant silken tresses, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is highly and universally appreciated; ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a preparation of unparalleled efficacy in improving and beautifying the Skin and Complexion; and ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, is invaluable for its beautifying and preservative effects on the Teeth and Gums.

The August Patronage conferred by our Gracious Queen, the Royal Family, and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, together with the confirmation by experience of the infallible efficacy of these cosmetic and curative Specifics, have proclaimed the "incomparable" virtues of the "Oil Macassar," and of its accompanying preparations.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS—some are offered under the implied sanction of Royal Warrants, Government Departments, and similar unjustifiable devices. The only genuine Macassar Oil, Kalydor, and Odonto are ROWLANDS'; and the wrapper of each bears the Name of ROWLANDS' preceding that of the Article, with their Signature at the Foot, in red ink, thus—

A. ROWLAND & SON.

Sold by them at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by every respectable Chemist and Perfumer throughout the kingdom.

THE NEW TOOTH BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, thoroughly cleaning between the teeth when used up and down, and polishing against the teeth when used crosways. This interval between the closest teeth, that the Inventors have decided upon naming it the Toothpick Bread, therefore ask for it under that name, marked and numbered as under, viz.—Full-sized Toothpick Bread, No. 1; ditto, No. 2; ditto, No. 3; middling, No. 4; small for the narrower brushes, mark T P N, No. 5. hard; No. 6. less hard; No. 7. middling; No. 8. soft. These inimitable brushes are only to be had at Ross and Sons', and they warrant the hair never to come out, at 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen, in bone; and 2s. each, or 21s. per dozen in ivory.

THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE, the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require redoing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS and SONS are with the greatest confidence sure that the above dye as infallible, if done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it can depend on its being a friend or servant with them to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Many private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and some of their establishment having studied the effect, any required can be at once suited. They think it necessary to add, that by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.

Address, 33, New Bond Street, 119 and 120, Blahopsgate Street, the celebrated Perruquiers, Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair-dyers. N.B. Parties attended at their own residences whatever the distance.

SELF MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION. The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity of figure; also whether taken over a coat.

Coats, Vests, &c.	Inches.	Trousers.	Inches.
From Neck round the Collar, including Collar, to Hip Buttons.		From top of Trousers to bottom	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Elbow Joint		Size round top of Thigh (tight).	
Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist		Size round Calf . . .	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Waist . . .	
Size round Waist over the Coat		Ditto Hips . . .	
Size round Waist under the Coat		Hat. Measure size round the Head .	

A new book, entitled "Costume Castle," with full directions for self-measurement may be had on application, or forwarded post-free.

READY MADE.	£ s. d.	MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s. d.
Beaver Taglioni's from . .	0 8 6	Winter Coats, warranted waterproof, made to any style, handsomely trimmed . .	1 5 0
Cheviot Coats and Codrington Pachs, D'Orsay, Chesterfields, Codrington, Petkoes, and every description of Fancy Coats .	0 10 6	Milled Cloth Coat, trimmed, velvet collar and cuffs, lined .	2 6 0
Boys' winter Coats in every style and make . . .	0 8 6	Tweed Over Coat . . .	1 15 0
Tweed Trowsers, lined .	0 10 6	Trowsers . . .	0 8 6
Doeskin . . .	0 10 6	Winter Tweeds, in all the most approved French patterns .	1 2
Dress Coats . . .	1 0 0	Best Dress Trowsers . .	1 6
Frock Coats . . .	1 0 0	Dress Coats . . .	1 10 0
Double-breasted Vests .	0 2 6	Best quality made . .	2 15 0
Boys' hussar and tunic Suits	0 18 6	Frock Coat . . .	1 15 0
Winter Trousers . .	0 12 6	Best quality made . .	3 3 0
Vests . . .	0 1 6	Fancy Vests . . .	0 8 6
Mourning to any extent at five minutes' notice . . .		Satins Plain or Fancy .	0 12 0
		Boys' Hussar and Tunic Suits	1 1 0

Observe.—Any article purchased ready made or made to measure, if not approved of will be immediately exchanged, or, if preferred, the money returned. E. Moses and Son, Tailors, Woollendrapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen. 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the public against imposition, but have learned that the untradesman-like falsehood of being connected with them," or "it's the same concern," have been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons we have no connection with any other house in or out of London; and those who desire genuine and cheap clothing, &c., should call at or send to the Minories and Aldgate, opposite the church.

Notice.—No business transacted from Friday sunset till Saturday sunset, but every business is resumed till twelve o'clock.

The entrance to the Fur department is at 83, Aldgate, corner of the Minories and Aldgate, opposite the church.

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